# The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2923. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

### Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

### A Lieutenant in the Navy Treated by the Floridians as a Prisoner of War.

### Plot to Seize the Steamer Crusader at New-Orleans.

### Expectation of an Attack on Fort Sumter.

### IMMENSE PREPARATIONS AT CHARLESTON

### Civil War Expected by the Diplomatic Corps.

### Union Speeches by Senator Latham, of California, and Representatives Hamilton, of Texas, and Stokes, of Tennessee.

### Proposed Loan of Twenty-five Millions.

### PASSAGE OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The first prisoner of war, Lieut. JAMES E. JOUETT, arrived here to-day, and reported himself to Secretary TOUCEY. Lieut. JOUETT is attached to the steamer *Crusader*, now in the Gulf, but was temporarily employed on the *Wyandotte*. He went ashore at Pensacola, and was immediately seized as a prisoner, but released on parol of honor not to bear arms against the State of Florida, and a passport was furnished him. Having proceeded to New Orleans, with the hope of being able to join his vessel from that point, he was again threatened, by Collector HATCH, with arrest, unless he departed speedily. The next train found him *en route* for Washington.

After hearing the statement, Secretary TOUCEY requested the statement to be committed to writing, as the position of JOUETT is a novel one. This statement has been made, and, with the passport, laid before the Government. JOUETT does not consider his parole binding should the Department order him back to the Gulf. He silently received his passport, but gave no promise whatever.

A SECESSION PLOT.

I learn from reliable authority that a plan had been concocted in New-Orleans for seizing the *Crusader*, but her commander was not to be entrapped. It was arranged that Lieut. MAFFITT should visit New-Orleans, and whilst there be complimented with a dinner. All the officers were to be invited, and the whole party made drunk. The city authorities were then to take quiet possession of the ship, and anchor her off in the stream.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT rode out this afternoon and personally inspected the barracks, stables, etc, now being erected in different parts of the city. He afterwards called on several members of Congress.

A large female school near the City Hall has been required to vacate their buildings, which are being converted into quarters for soldiers. The sentry now paces in front of the building.

WASHINGTON CONSIDERED SAFE

A gentleman called on Gen. SCOTT to-day and inquired if it would be safe to bring his family here. The General referred him to one of his Aids, who, it is said, replied that he thinks it is safe now, the necessary points all being guarded. We are playing a game of chess, and every time those who contemplate strife here advance a piece, we immediately checkmate it.

NEWS EXPECTED FROM FORT SUMTER.

There seems to be a general expectation in town to-night of important news from Fort Sumter, but for what reason it is difficult to say. Your readers will remember that nobody knew how we got the first news of the Battle of Buena Vista.

THE CENSUS BUREAU AND THE "P. P. VS."

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has had several clerks employed in preparing a list of heads of families in Virginia, in order that conservative documents may be thoroughly disseminated through that State prior to her election for members to the State Convention. The time is too short, however, to admit of this.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

The bill introduced, to-day, by Senator GRIMES, provides for building seven steam screw sloops-of-war of the second class, drawing not over fourteen feet of water, and carrying heaviest armament, and appropriates one million of dollars therefor.

WITHDRAWAL OF LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The Louisiana delegation, except Mr. BOULIGNY, refuse from Congress on Monday next, whether a certified copy of the ordinance be received or not. Mr. BOULIGNY says he wont withdraw, until his District instructs him to do so.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AT CHARLESTON.

Private advices from Charleston, to-day, show that the Secessionists' preparations for war are much more extensive than is generally supposed, involving expenditures enough to nearly beggar the State. The plan for the attack and capture of Fort Sumter is common talk among the citizen soldiery, and they only await the signal from leading conspirators at Washington to begin the assault. So imminent is considered the danger of an early collision that numbers of people are constantly leaving the city. The plans of attack, alluded to, have been fully communicated to the Administration by parties personally familiar therewith.

WHAT THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON WILL DO.

I am assured that a witness before the House Treason Committee testified to a declaration, by Mayor BERRET, that, if Maryland seceded he would give up this city so far as he was concerned.

A UNION SPEECH FROM TEXAS.

Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, made an eloquent Union speech to-day. In the course of an able argument against the right of secession, he made the new point that, by all the laws of nations, Louisiana had practically declared war against Texas, in cutting off the latter's communication with the home Government, by an Ordinance of Secession. The General is one of the boldest and most frank men in Congress.

A COMPROMISE DINNER.

The New-York compromise delegation gave a supper to-night to a large number of members of Congress. All the Republicans were invited, but several among them, and some of the New-York members, declined the invitation, as they intend to oppose all compromise measures at this time, and do not desire to mix in any enterprise which may tend to compromise them in that position. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen were present. The convivialities occupied a large portion of the evening. Politics, the state of the country, the various propositions for saving the Union, and retaining the allegiance of the Border States, were the chief topics of conversation, and were fully discussed. The affair was very pleasant. Some gentlemen of the Philadelphia and Boston committees were present.

OPINION OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Nearly the entire diplomatic corps have notified their Governments that the Union is dissolved, and civil war impends.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The famous boundary case between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. An interlocutory order for settlement was issued, and the final decree is to be announced in August next. The case was argued by Messrs. CLIFFORD and PHILLIPS, for Massachusetts; BRADLEY, of Washington, and JENCKS, of Rhode Island, for Rhode Island, and Attorney-General STANTON for the United States. This case has been in adjudication for years. The two States have employed the best legal talent in the country, and expended a vast amount of money.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST FLOYD AND RUSSELL.

The criminal proceedings against FLOYD and RUSSELL in connection with the Indian Trust Fund abstraction, has assumed a new legal phase. In 1857, when the TIMES' correspondent, SIMONTON, after dragging to light Congressional corruptions that startled the whole country, and saved many millions of dollars, refused to give the names of other parties whom he suspected, but against whom he had no proofs, in fruitless expectation of compelling him to answer, Congress passed a law, general in terms, making a refusal to answer a question of any Committee a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also deprived witnesses of all right to decline answering, lest their testimony should subject themselves to prosecution; but declared that they should be relieved from all prosecution in relation to matters about which they testified. FLOYD and RUSSELL have been before the pending Committee, and they say told all they knew, and upon their own evidence, these indictments have been founded. Their counsel propose to move to quash the indictments, on the ground that they are exempt from prosecution, under the law of 1857. Men of the best legal ability express the opinion that the motion to quash must prevail, thus demonstrating the danger of Congressional intervention, under the influence of passion, between citizens, and the judicial powers, and operations of the Courts.

SECESSION AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Practical business men constantly "play bob" with all the crazy theories of the Secessionists who expect to "bring the North to terms" by withholding cotton, blockading the Mississippi River, closing their Atlantic and Gulf ports to trade, &c., &c. Sufficient attention does not seem to have been attracted towards the recent circular of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, in which they express the sound opinion that the City of Memphis will become the great mart for exchanging Northern and Southern products, if Louisiana makes her secession from the Union practical. This idea is well worth careful consideration. The Mississippi River is not of such indispensable importance, but that if its navigation is temporarily obstructed, the railroad facilities across the country from the Northwest to the Atlantic, can perform for a time all the required transportation. On the other hand, if the navigation of the river remains open and free, then our steamers can be cleared to and from Memphis and New-York without the necessity of any Custom house at New-Orleans.

NO DISUNION FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Thanks to time, the great conservator, we are daily getting clearer notions of the actual state of the country, and the eyes of the most obtuse of our Congressional friends are getting opened to the true purposes of the Secession leaders. All new party lines are rapidly becoming obliterated, and Union or no Union—the Union as it is, or Disunion *per se*—are the issues now distinctly before the people. The South Carolina Legislature, in brave, manly and unmistakable language, has exposed the sham of "dissolution for the purpose of reconstruction." The Press in Georgia are following in the same vein, while Mr. IVERSON, in his late farewell to the Senate, boldly announced his preference that the leave-taking of Georgia should be a final one, and his purpose of doing all in his power to make it so. The Alabama ordinance of Secession just as boldly assumes the election of Mr. LINCOLN to be her cause for Secession,—thus declaring emphatically to the world, that so far as she is concerned a constitutional majority can no longer be permitted to rule these States united, unless that majority be of her way of thinking. The whole question is fast being stripped of extraneous matter, and as a consequence, all the mass of trimmers, fence-riders, shams and double-faced men are driven from their pretexts of "Coöperation," "Reconstruction," "Coercion," "Southern Rights," &c., and compelled to take sides on one side or the other of the plain question—"Shall or shall not the laws be maintained, the Government upheld, and the Union preserved?" These developments are having their effect here. Mr. CRITTENDEN said after the Secessionists withheld their votes from his resolutions, in order that they might be defeated, that he had discovered they were cheating him; it only remains to true men to pursue such a course as will conciliate, and at the same time expose the cheatings of the Secessionists to the masses of the people everywhere.

RETROCESSION OF STATES TO FOREIGN POWERS.

It is suggested by a leading Northern Senator that such States as have been acquired by negotiation from other nations, and have seceded from the Union, be now ceded back to their original possessors, thereby securing the cooperation of those Governments with our own, and punishing at the same time the refractory States.

PROPOSED DIVISON OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The western and northwestern portions of the State of Texas are overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, while the eastern section, from its proximity to Louisiana, is somewhat under the influence of the latter State. As an evidence of the conservative character of Western Texas, it is only necessary to state that at an election held in Travis County, in the middle of January, the Union candidate for member of the Assembly was elected by 212 majority. Travis County is on the Colorado River, and its County town is Austin, the Capital of the State. It is suggested here that now is the proper time, and the present anomalous condition of public sentiment in Texas affords the proper occasion, for a division of the State, under the stipulations of the act of annexation. Western Texas would make a fine State, and a faithful Union-loving member of the Confederacy, situated directly upon the Mexican border, and able with the Federal force already there to protect the frontier, to defend and sustain herself against the entire South. The project is worth considering.

A MODE OF INCREASING THE REVENUE.

While Congress is remodeling the Tariff, it is worth their while to make an important change in the import duties on Rice. This article is a prime necessity, and a large consumption among the 50,000 Chinamen in California. As they will not use the American article, nor any other than their own East Indian rice—the latter forms a very large item in the imports of San Francisco. The present tariff imposes a duty of 15 per cent, which produces a revenue on the San Francisco importations, alone, of about $50,000 per annum. A duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* would be equivalent to about ¾ of a cent per pound, as the usual shipping cost in China is only about 1½ cents per pound. If the duty is put up to 50 per cent., the importations of foreign Rice in California will be just as large as they now are, and the Government would obtain a revenue thereupon of about $150,000 per annum. As our own people always use the American Rice, the increased duty on the foreign article will not fall upon them at all, and the Chinese population of California do not contribute much through any other medium to the revenues of the country. The increased duty would also give to California the incidental advantage of encouraging the people there to attempt the growth of rice on the overflowed and bottom lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin vallies, which the Chinamen say are admirably adapted to the purpose.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN RICE AND PADDY.

Almost everybody knew that the lady was wrong who thought cucumbers grew in slices; but there are many persons who do *not* know that rice grows with a covering—that the grain in its natural state is not white, and that this unhulled rice is called "paddy," in the East Indies. Hulling or cleaning rice is a large business wherever conducted, and a discriminating duty which would induce the Chinamen of San Francisco to import "paddy" instead of the cleaned rice, would give our own people there the profit of this cleaning, and so incidentally add largely to the supply of food for animals—for the refuse of the rice-mills is extensively in use at the South as a food for horses. The Committees having the Tariff in charge should give this subject attention. I understand that Senator LATHAM, on behalf of his constituents, has presented the matter for consideration by the Senate Select Committee. There certainly would seem to be no good reason for opposing either the increased duty on rice or the discrimination in favor of the importation of paddy.

ROBBERIES OF LAND WARRANTS.

It is asserted that frontier warrants have been stolen from the Land Office, supposed to have been taken by Secession clerks, who have since resigned. There are two from Georgia and Mississippi upon whom suspicion rests. The warrants were sold in New York. These warrants were registered and located by assignees, and the assignees were personated in New-York by the persons who abstracted and sold them. How far this scheme of plunder has been carried is not known. An investigation has been instituted.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

More information, showing that the mails in the South have been tampered with, has been received at the Post-Office Department. An investigation is already instituted.

DOUBTFUL ADVISERS.

Some of the Republicans object to the right of the New-York, Boston, and Philadephia Committees, to advise the policy of the Republican Party, because they are for the most part Bell and Everett men, who, in the last campaign, strenuously opposed the Republican Party, and who, they say, do not represent the majorities of the sections from which they come.

ARRIVAL OF LIGHT ARTILLERY IN THE CABILAL.

Company I, Light Artillery, arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth, last evening. They have their quarters in the large establishment near the War Department, lately occupied by Mrs. SMITH as a select boarding-school, and next door to the residence of Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, the late Secretary of the Interior. Mrs SMITH, having completed the education of her children, has relinquished the premises. Thus, the halls which lately resounded with the merry voices of Southern beauties, and recently received the youthful heir to the throne of England, now echo to the tramp of the stern and warlike men, the defenders of our Union.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The boundary dispute which has existed for so many years between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and which was amicably submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision, has to-day been prospectively settled by an interlocutory order to that effect. The papers are to be filed in August next, and the decree given at the next term of the Court. Messrs. CLIFFORD and PHILLIPS appeared as counsel for Massachusetts; Messrs. JENKS and BARLEY, of Rhode Island, for that State, and ATT.-GEN. CLINTON for the United States.

The well-known Gaines case is set for argument on Tuesday.

Two companies of artillery arrived here to-day from Fort Hamilton. There are now five companies of that arm of the service here, which, together with the infantry and marines, make about 600 Federal troops in Washington and the vicinity.

HORATIO KING, First Assistant Postmaster, has been appointed Postmaster General.

Col. HAYNE has received his dispatches from Gov. PICKENS, and has proceeded to bring the proceedings of the authorities of that State for the vacation of Fort Sumter before the Administration.

The President has recognized Mr. J. DE BRUYN KEIPS as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to reside at Charleston.

Orders have just been issued for the enrollment of all persons subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 1.

The town meeting, to-night, at the Maryland Institute, to consider Maryland's position regarding the National crisis, numbered about two thousand. Mr. ROBINSON presided, and announced the object of the meeting.

A series of resolutions were read, proclaiming loyalty to the Union, and approving Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition; also the necessity for Maryland to be officially heard through the people's representatives, so as to act understandingly with her sister Southern States, and all the States, to save the Union, or, if it cannot be saved, to protect Maryland's rights with the South. The resolutions also propose primary meetings in the city in February, to elect twenty-two delegates to a State Constitutional Convention, advising all the counties to elect delegates to a similar Convention, the election to be held the 12th of February, and the Convention, regardless of the Governor, to assemble on the 18th, at Annapolis.

WM. H. NORRIS, ROBERT MCLANE and TEAKLE WALLACE spoke, favoring the resolutions, which were passed unanimously. The meeting was largely Breckinridge. Gov. HICKS was severely rebuked. The sails are now fairly spread for excitement.

UNION MEETING AT UTICA.

UTICA, Friday, Feb. 1.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting, composed of men of all parties, was held here to-night. Hon. WARD HUNT presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, C. H. DOOLITTLE, Judge DENIO, ELIJAH H. ROBERTS and Col. SMITH, a veteran of the war of 1812. The resolutions unanimously adopted favor conciliation and harmony, and urge upon the Legislature the passage of the Robinson resolutions.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Feb. 1.

Gov. GOODWIN has appointed AMOS TUCK, ASA FOWLER and LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioners to the Convention at Washington, on the 4th. They will reach Washington on Sunday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

In the Senate, this afternoon, a motion to take up the resolves appointing Commissioners to Virginia and consider them immediately, was voted down—17 to 6. A motion to consider them to-morrow was also voted down. The subject was then postponed until Monday.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb 1.

One hundred citizens of Albany, having petitioned Mayor THATCHER to prevent the meeting of abolitionists in this City next week for fear of a riot; he replies stating that he has neither authority nor inclination to interrupt freedom of speech; that he has no fear of a riot in the orderly City of Albany, and that the best way to treat the abolitionists is to leave them alone, and give them no capital by creating an excitement about them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is said here that orders have gone to the African Squadron, detaching for immediate home duty, the steam gunboats *Mohican*, *Sumter* and *Mystic*, and their officers and crews.

The rapid equipment of several light draught vessels of the Navy is carried on in order that a useful coast-guard may be at hand, in case of necessity. The steamer *Water Witch*, already under orders to be fitted out at once in Philadelphia; the steam gunboat *Pawnee*, at the same place; the brig *Perry*, now being prepared speedily at Brooklyn; the *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge*, approaching readiness at Norfolk and Boston; and the steam gunboats *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, and *Mohawk*, could all be concentrated at a given point in a few days. Larger vessels are at present under instructions to remain "within hailing distance" of two telegraphic stations.

The General Order of the War Department, relative to certain officers on leave joining their regiments, has been widely magnified into importance. It will not take effect on a score of gentlemen in the entire service.

Considerable excitement was created in Brooklyn on Thursday, by the turning out of the marine corps, to fire over Capt. REID. Another attack on the Navy-yard was expeditiously reported about town as the cause for the step.

Not one-third of the naval and military officers from seceding States have resigned their commissions. Very few Georgians, comparatively, have gone out. Gentlemen in squadrons removed from the immediate scene of the national crisis, do not appear to be much affected by the resignations of their fellows. One epaulted official, writing from the Pacific, says: "We have countrymen in the armies of France and Italy, with whose people they have few feelings in common. Suppose the United States is a foreign power, have we not a right to earn honest money from it, not to speak of the memories that urge us to do so."

The troops that left here on Thursday for Fort Monroe (200 in number) are not to remain permanently at that place

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, expressing a willingness to accept the Crittenden resolutions, advising a Convention of the State, and appointing Commissioners to meet the other States, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey to act in accordance with the resolutions. He said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his action or manacle his limbs. A Senator, he thought, was bound to guard the interests of his State, but he was bound to guard the weal of all the States. He regarded the Constitution of the United States to be the Supreme law, and if his State demanded unconstitutional action, he still should feel bound to obey the Constitution of the United States. If a Senator was bound to obey the instruction of his State, then a piece of mechanism would do as well as a man. He referred to a former occasion when the Senator from New-Jersey declined to obey instructions, and said he should hesitate to obey the instructions, because he did not believe they represented the feelings of the people of New-Jersey. The Legislature by an accidental vote had undertaken to instruct Senators here against the will of a majority of the people. He would not be shackled in such a way. He objected to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, because they provided an unconstitutional mode of amending the Constitution. He was willing to have an efficient law for the rendition of fugitives, and repeal all laws interfering with such law; but he would insist on the effectual carrying out of the provision that citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges in every State. He would not prohibit the transportation of slaves through the States, but forever punish the traffic in African slaves. If disunion comes, the baseness of the act would only be equaled by its stupendous folly. But he would not say disunion, for it could not come. Nations do not die easy. Man in his mad folly may attempt the destruction of the Union, but humanity denounces the act, and God would not permit it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee, to join with the Committee of the House to provide for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

The President's Message was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have heretofore studiously avoided referring to the present unhappy condition of our country. Nothing which a representative from California could have said would allay the prevalent excitement, or persuade Senators to follow the path of patriotic duty. That State has no immediate vital connection with the irritating cause, the consequences of which are now before the American people, excepting the deep interest her citizens naturally feel in the integrity of a country and a nationality as dear to and as much valued by them as by any other portion of the Confederacy. Enjoying an immunity from the horrors so graphically depicted by Senators, to which we seem inevitably drifting—lying peacefully in the arms of the great Sierra Nevadas, which encircle her—she contemplates dispassionately the dangers encompassing the nation's pathway, and the many remedies proposed.

I conscientiously desire to speak with her voice, and to act, as I believe, by her dictation, upon the present or future events. Melancholy as it is, Disunion—a word which, some thirty years ago, the immortal CALHOUN did not venture to pronounce: a thing which even the boldest among us scarcely ventured to *infer*, and which was inferred rather *in terrorem* than with any expectation of realization, has now become familiar to American ears as household words. Men who would have shuddered at the whisper ten years ago are now compelled to grapple with it hand to hand,—to calculate the greater or less disastrous consequences which must follow in the train of that so terrible a catastrophe.

What but a short time ago was the midnight dream of a few isolated men, has now become a fearful noon-day reality, with which we have to deal as men and legislators. It is needless now to regret, to review the steps and measures, the men or parties, by which this monstrous change in the hearts of so great a portion of our countrymen has been brought about—to make this or that man responsible for the mischief. These empty seats too plainly tell us that the evil is upon us, and we must palliate or arrest it as we may. It is impossible to deny that the ties of fraternity, which once bound the States as a Nation, have been loosened, if not altogether broken; that men, heretofore courted as patriots North and South, are looking upon our Federal Government either as tyrannical and unjust, or as too weak and powerless to afford them adequate protection of life and property; and we have arrived at that period in our brief national history when our free institutions, instead of inspiring confidence, strike terror and dismay into nearly one-half the Confederacy of States. Vain is the endeavor to calm the excitement or to allay the apprehensions of our brethren, by assuring them that there is no new cause for such alarm.

Our people belong to a race of men not easily terrified by phantoms of danger—mere creations of a feverish brain. They are accustomed to look realities in the face, to go half way to meet them. It is this very characteristic of our people which increases the difficulties of the situation, by affording us too little time for consideration and deliberate action. The South feel less indignant, perhaps, at the wrongs which have been actually committed, than apprehensive of others which may be perpetrated at a time not far distant, and they are, as men, resolved to meet the issue at the very threshold. They protest against the theory of wrong, against any interpretation of the Constitution which threatens their vested rights, and against the exercise of every power not surrounded by those checks and balances which they deem indispensable to liberty, equality and safety in the Union.

As far as this mode of reasoning goes, considering their stand-point, I cannot altogether condemn, though I might not be willing to follow it to all the direful consequences. I am willing to admit however, as they boldly assert, that there is cause for apprehension—room for action; the proper question for our consideration being, to what extent are these apprehensions justified, and within what reasonable and just limits ought the action of States to be confined at this momentous period?

I do not propose to discuss the doctrine of secession, as to my mind a greater political paradox was never uttered than asserting the Constitutional right for a State to secede. Its fallacy has been clearly and unanswerably demonstrated by the distinguished Senators from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) and Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and nothing can be added to their lucid exposition. The doctrine enunciated by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) that the States, in forming the Constitution, having failed to express terms to delegate such power as would make the Union permanent, each State has, therefore, among its reserved powers the right of withdrawal at pleasure, is to my mind equally untenable. I admit, as a general proposition, for nothing is truer, that whatever political power is not granted by the Constitution is reserved to the States; but this reservation cannot include what is at once destructive of the powers expressly granted. True, there is no power expressed in the Constitution whereby the States severally part with all right of withdrawing from the Union when they singly or collectively deem their rights trampled upon and their interests violated, but because not so expressed it does not necessarily follow that it is a reserved right, for the reason that such reservation would be at variance with and destructive of all the other powers expressed. It is saying Government is no Government; it is political life and death existing and ruling at the same time, in one and the same body. Nor do I propose discussing the "right of revolution," as the distinguished Senator from Georgia, not now in his seat, (Mr. TOOMBS,) boldly and properly called the action of South Carolina and his own State. That is a right inherent in man, but also a right which must be denied by every existing Government, unless it be willing to sign and execute its own death warrant. Neither shall I attempt to justify those who make revolutions, because all such attempts have reference to the morality and the necessity of the act. Revolutions and revolutionary leaders are judged by history; not by civil or military tribunals, though these may take away life and property; by posterity, not by contemporaries. We may in a historical sense speak of the causes and probable consequences of revolutions, but the question of right depends on the issue of the trial, and involves nothing less than the success or defeat of those engaged, and the respective positions of the accused and their judges.

The framers of our Constitution no doubt intended to establish a *Government*, and for that reason they could not make provision for its spontaneous destruction. Neither could they have seriously entertained the idea of coercion, as it is generally understood and applied by Senators on this floor, which would have been tantamount to their providing for civil war. The very Declaration of Independence saith that all just authority is derived from the consent of the governed, and not from the means the Government may hold at its disposal to enforce obedience to its decrees. Our Government is one of reason, of voluntary submission to constitutional authority, depending for strength and cohesion upon the affections of the people and on that just and wise administration of public affairs which makes it the interest of States and individuals to uphold and protect it. The framers of the Constitution thought of no other means of perpetuating the Government they had established, and let it by that substitute omission no other alternative but to be just, or to perish. As a check on revolutions, they relied on the loyalty of the States and the interests of the people, on their attachment to the Government of their own choice, and on their conviction that it was the very best Government possible for mortal man to establish, because most efficient in securing the great ends of all government order and protection.

Here, then, we have the historical stand point from which to judge our present condition, and the inevitable consequences to which, unfettered, it must lead. There is no doubt but that the continued agitation and harping upon the Slavery question in the Non-Slaveholding States, for the space of nearly a third of a century, and more than one-third of the period of our national existence, has deeply affected the Southern attachment to the Union; that it has arrayed the two geographical sections of the country against each other; that it has separated religious communities; that it has planted distrust and hatred in Northern and Southern hearts, and created that sense of insecurity and injustice to the latter which is less tolerable than a State of open warfare against a declared enemy. Practically, it is more than idle to say that a conservative sentiment pervades a large portion of the people of the Northern States, when the fact stands out in bold relief, that the dominant Republican Party lives there alone, and thrives by the agitation of the Slavery question, and that as a party it is bound to cherish that by which it lives and prospers. It is as possible to live without food, as for a thorough Republican to exist without the agitation of "the Slavery question." Numbers of intelligent Republicans are no doubt fully aware of the enormity of their doctrines, and believe in them no more than the Augurs of Rome believed in their own prophecies; but then find Anti-Slavery sentiments the means of acquiring popularity, influence and power, and they do not, therefore, think it worth their while to use their talents and intellectual capacities in the far less remunerative efforts of sincere and judicious statesmanship. It is at all times a more facile task to excite passions than to satisfy reason.

It cannot be doubted that there is a strong conservative feeling in many members of the Republican Party, and that ground may be shared to some extent by the President elect, but it is to be feared it may be confined to a very strong desire to preserve the Union without surrendering any of the cardinal points of the Republican faith. All such conservatism, it is needless to say, at this time is by itself of small practical value. The Southern States are not willing to trust their destiny, or that of this great nation, to such conservatism. They require more than a mere promise, to feel sure there will be an abstinence from wrong doing. They ask a public recognition of principles and an agreement which will render injustice impossible, or at least highly improbable,—something which shall not grant to our brethren of the South from political *charity* what the Constitution secures them as a *right*.

SENATORS, we are not here as a constituent assembly. We have not met to frame a Constitution, or to confide the drawing up of such an instrument to a mere plurality of votes. We are already organized as a definite Constitutional Government—as a Confederate Republic—and we are bound to preserve that Government in its true spirit and with all the checks and balances which protect the minority from the encroachments of the arbitrary will of the majority. Nothing is more natural than that the South, whose protest against gratuitous and inexcusable interference has been sounding in our ears for more than thirty years, should now be clamorous to secure beyond contingency her rights, resorting even to armed revolution rather than continue in a state of perpetual political warfare and personal insecurity.

It is in vain for us of the North to boast of our greater physical power and material resources. The men of the South are our own brethren; they belong to the same Anglo-Saxon race, and will not be intimidated, but rather aroused, by such an appeal to mere numerical disparity. Such devices are not only unworthy of us, but are at all times absolutely wicked and criminal. Sir, if questions nearer home should hereafter divide our own community of voters, who shall say that some men of turbulent spirit, some would-be leaders, inspired with the supremacy of numbers, may not institute unpleasant comparisons between what the many want and the few refuse? The few are always pronounced selfish, and the many always claim in behalf of public justice; for *justice*, according to the satirical expounder of Athenian freedom, (ARISTOPHANES) is always "the *interest of the majority*." It behooves us of the North not to carry our numerical arguments in behalf of the negro too far, lest some one hereafter may apply them to other themes "in the interest of society," and to classes of men not *distinguished* from us by the aristocratic element of color. To reiterate, our Government is one of reason, of voluntary submission to law, and it can exist only as long as it is true to itself and its great mission. It possesses from its very nature but a qualified coercive power, and it loses its character, ceases to be a free Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, when it employs force for its own maintenance. If the Southern States, believing their institutions, the property and lives of their own citizens, no longer safe in the Union, choose to separate and conduct a Government of their own, no exercise of power vested in the President of the United States or in Congress can prevent it, however disastrous to public welfare and damning to national reputation such a separation may prove to the aggregate of the American people. I consider it a work of supererogation to enter at all upon the "constitutionality" of such a question. Let me not be understood as subscribing to the doctrine so often enunciated on this floor, that there is no power in the Government of the United States to enforce its own written and acknowledged laws. Sir, I will never so libel my Government or the memory of the illustrious men who made it. There is power complete and adequate to secure obedience to the law from any disorderly community, or the more serious end of enforcing the letter of the laws of the United States in one State in actual revolt. But the application of such power is always within the discretion of the Government, and the necessity and consequences must be considered.

When, therefore, not a community, or a single State, but many States acting in unison, and with the heartfelt sympathies of even others comprising the Confederation, rise up in revolution with the spirit of one mighty emotion, talking here about force and coercion against such a movement is preposterous, idle, suicidal. Ten millions of people, believing their hearth-stones to be ruthlessly invaded; their domestic institutions destroyed, and their nationality degraded; their equality in a government, resting alone on equality, annihilated. Sirs, not all the armies from the time of the Cæsars till our day could force them to achieve to, to love, or to obey a Government whose executive power is irretrievably and openly committed to the pursuits of such aims under the name of party principles. If such power of coercion were even constitutionally vested in the President and in Congress, we are called upon to say, how can it be profitably exercised? It is very clear that as long as the North and South quarrel with mere complaints and grievances, even to *separation*, there is still a possibility of their again coming together and drowning past differences in mutual oblivion; but if fraternal blood is once shed, no such reconciliation is possible.

"Earth hath no rage, like love to hatred turned."

Success on one side or the other will stimulate to further action, till all is lost in an unnatural struggle. Appeal once made to the sword is irrevocable. A substitution of brute force for reason transforms at once a dissatisfied brother into a relentless enemy. The American people are neither prepared for or will justify such an issue.

The recent Presidential contest was fought with no such aim. The people during that canvass could not foresee the issue as now precipitated—the first fruits of an empty victory. Pennsylvania fought the battle on the Tariff, not on the Slavery question. The Northwestern States could not have realized, in my judgment, their true position, or their action would have been different. Settled in great part from New England and from Europe, their social distance from the planting States of the South made them lose sight of the intimate connection between the prosperity of both. Excited by a spirit of fanaticism, artfully engendered and nourished by selfish politicians, they looked upon the last Presidential election as a struggle for power, not only between the North and the South, but between the great Northwest and all other geographical sections of the Union combined. But whether the West was to rule by military force, by marching squadrons and battalions into the field to subdue their Southern brethren, was not involved in the contest. It is my belief that the position in which the whole country is now placed, is one not foreseen by the North previous to the last Presidential election; and I feel certain that the people, so far from provoking the result, thought it more distant than ever—that the Northern mind was led into error through not sufficiently appreciating the Federal relations, and that if proper time and means be afforded, public opinion will right itself, and furnish, before it is too late, the most substantial proof of its conversion to true constitutional doctrine. Democratic institutions are, from their nature, apt to lend themselves to popular delusions; but they also possess the most efficient and admirable means of quickly correcting popular error, of making amends for whatever wrongs they may have committed and of avoiding similar mistakes in the future. All that is now wanted is time for reason to reassert its sway. The victory which the Republican Party so glories in achieving, is itself but a popular delusion, which will end, in my judgment, in the party's final destruction, never again, even by the admission of its founder and champion on this floor, to reappear under the same name. The fruits of that victory has turned to ashes in their mouths, and the deception will become as patent to the whole country as it is now to all a foreboding of error.

And now, Sir, let me say to the South that great as may have been their provocations they have, as yet, no right to suppose that remaining in the Union dooms them a hopeless prey to Northern fanaticism. Though pluralities and majorities may have gone against their wishes in nearly all the Northern States, much of that unfortunate result is due to be divisions among their own friends, and to the consequent distractions of the Democratic Party. Yet the Democratic vote, even under these most disadvantageous circumstances, has been large, showing what substantial elements are still left in the Northern States to build a great party upon,—showing how few conversions from sectional to national principles are required to make a constitutional party of law and order at the North, the potent shield and protection of the South. That party will stand by them in a peaceful solution of this whole question. It will stand up for their just rights under the Constitution in every State Legislature, in every county, city, town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of our land. It will combat in their very strongholds, and under God's providence, crush the heresies and false idols which have been set up to misguide the people, teaching at their altars hatred and contempt of heart instead of fraternal love and attachment to our institutions and laws. It seems to me but folly in the South to consider all as lost and their condition in the Union intolerable, while they and their friends possess a majority in both branches of the National Legislature, and while the Supreme Court of the United States stands unimpaired, ready and powerful to uphold the Constitution. Conceding that there is cause for apprehension, allowing that there are dangers staring us all in the face—that the history of the past shows a continued estrangement on the part of the North, and a continued and progressive inroad on those institutions which the South deems indispensable to her prosperity and happiness, why should she at this critical and unfavorable moment separate ingloriously from her Northern friends, when united we could surely overthrow and put to rout the common enemy? The stakes are so tremendous, the moment is so pregnant with unutterable woe to the country, and even to mankind, that we may well be prompted to demand a respite before we, as well as herself, are plunged into ruin and national annihilation. How can a permanent separation be justified to the civilized world, while there is any hope of self protection or safety under the Constitution? What will be her condition and prospects when she has accomplished separation? I am ready to believe she is prepared to make great sacrifices cheerfully, but the administration of a Government must be based on something else than mere self-sacrificing patriotism. It must be conducive to the lasting happiness and prosperity of the people. A separate Confederacy will require a standing army. Bordering on hostile and fanatical neighbors, fortifications along the frontier are imperative. All these things will require vast outlays, and involve expenditures diminishing the available means, and consuming the substance of the people. The North, compelled to do the same thing, we shall both grow poor at the same time. The very presence of hostile forces will necessarily lead to collisions in which one or the other section, according to all the chances of war, may be victorious. But will such a state of things increase the security of either? Will an enemy subdued to-day fail to renew the combat to-morrow until the country shall be a vast military camp, bristling with arms to assert a principle?

The Union first divided into two Confederacies by the example thus set, may be, at any dissatisfaction, subdivided into many, and they, after the example of Europe, would engage in mutual wars, contending for that chimera, "the balance of power," so jealously sought after by the diplomatists, and forever disturbed by every man of decided talent, who cannot but give a momentary ascendency to the power over whose destinies he is for a time called to preside. Secession, as it now appears, is the foundation for endless civil war, which will entirely change the character of our people, transforming their present peaceful pursuits and habits of industry into lawless adventure and reckless brigandage and corsairism. We read history in vain and study human nature to very little purpose, if we believe that with such a general demoralization of our people Republican forms of Government could be preserved in any one section of our glorious Union! Military commanders, sustained by cumbersome standing armies would soon acquire the power not only to defend the State, but to rule it; becoming military dictators they would use the power conferred on them for its perpetuation. Republics in name only, external struggles would be quickly followed by internal ones of rival factions and rival Cæsars. Believe me, Senators, the day we violently separate tells the death knell of our liberal institutions. They may exist nominally for a while, but their spirit will be fled; our people will have lost all vital strength or moral courage to cherish or uphold them. The body may retain its

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CRITICAL, HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. By Lord MACAULAY; with a Memoir and Index. In 6 vols. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

We have of late had frequent occasion to notice a growing improvement in the style in which standard authors are presented by our book manufacturers to the public. The recent editions of BURTON'S *Anatomy of Melancholy*, of D'ISRAELI'S works, of CHARLES LAMB, of MONTAIGNE and some others, leave nothing to desire on the score of print or paper. They are unsurpassed by any of the issues of the foreign Press. The difference between these and their American predecessors is in the matter of taste as well as actual quality. The material and workmanship are better; but there is abundance of good material and good workmanship, which is sadly wanting in effect for lack of nicety in the preparation. A little wider margin, a little more finish in the binding and lettering, a slightly different tint of paper, make all the difference between a simply manufactured article and a book which is a book. It is like the cut of a coat,—the cloth may be the same, the buttons may be the same in two garments and both may fit, while in the one case you look like a gentleman, in the other like anybody else. The majority of books are turned out, like so many blocks, by machine-work, with no suggestion of human art or handicraft about them. They have the appearance of being simply stamped or cut, so vilely mechanical are they, like the wooden books seen sometimes in public libraries or showcases. But the true book, worthy to put on the shelf of a private bookcase, and look a man in the face, in the sacred retirement of his library, should wear a different aspect. It should bear unmistakable indications of the skill of the binder, and the fidelity of the paper-maker and printer; its lettering should be clear and neat, its covers firm;—in fine, if there is worthy authorship inside of it, it should wear the air of a gentleman, not of a plebeian.

The new edition of MACAULAY'S Essays in its ample uncut margin, its neutral-tinted cloth, its slightly-shaded paper, taking off the glare of that deadly white which nature abhors, meets this requisition, and answers to our ideal of a presentable book. Let us open it and see whether it avoids the waking remonstrance of *Posthumus* in "Cymbeline":

> "A book? O rare one!
> Be not, as is our fangled world, a garment
> Nobler than that it covers."

On examining its contents, we find this new edition of the Essays and miscellaneous prose writings of MACAULAY justifying its appearance by greater completeness, a better arrangement and more thorough editing than have been seen in any previous collection. The text is taken from the authoritative edition published by the author in his lifetime, with the addition of the articles which have been brought together in the volumes issued by his family since his death, and to these are added several early papers from the Edinburgh *Review*, undoubtedly his composition, but which, for some reason or other, have been omitted from the English editions. These last-mentioned articles are now for the first time introduced to the public with the name of the author. They are on the West Indies, the London University, the Social and Industrial Capacities of Negroes, and the Administration of 1827. A certain impulse in the argument and cumulative historical illustration betray the author. The eloquent warning to the aristocracy of the days of the Reform bill, pictured in the fate of the nobles of France, cannot be mistaken. After a splendid representation of that fall from the height of power, glittering even in its fragments on the ground, he asks, "Have our Mannerses and Clintons forgotten all this? God grant that they may never remember it with unavailing self-accusation, when desolation shall have visited wealthier cities and fairer gardens;—when Manchester shall be as Lyons and Stowe as Chantilly;—when he who now in the pride of rank and opulence, sneers at what we have written in the bitter sincerity of our hearts, shall be thankful for a porringer of broth at the door of some Spanish convent, or shall implore some Italian money-lender to advance another pistole on his George!" That sentence may be sworn to as MACAULAY'S in any critical court in Christendom.

The *Essays* are prefaced by a special introduction, biographical and critical, by Mr. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, of Boston. To say that this gentleman is among the foremost of American critics, is but to echo an opinion which has been freely expressed in intelligent circles these many years. Indeed, we have heard it asserted that he was born a critic, so early was he distinguished by accuracy in the use of adjectives, balanced judgment and comprehensive utterance. This, however, we take to be a compliment rather than an actual truth. The poet is born; the critic, like the orator, is made. His excellence is the result of comparison; comparison comes by observation, and observation is improved by reflection. Before reaching the accuracy and judicial nicety of statement exhibited in this essay on MACAULAY, he has read many books and turned over many thoughts. How else should he so powerfully curb his entnusiasm for a favorite author, and point out defects even while he is borne along on the swelling tide of admiration? There is a cold-blooded race of readers who would have no remorse in criticising MACAULAY, but to administer the rod of discipline while the hand that strikes is paralyzed by affection, is a stretch of verse and honesty, a Jacksonian integrity, which we may expect only from a WHIPPLE. Years ago he won, if we remember rightly, the praises of the living MACAULAY by this honest discrimination, and, verily, he is entitled now to write his epitaph. Who, but he, could make this statement at once so complimentary and so severe—a statement which, by the aid of a brilliant illustration, worthy of MACAULAY himself, covers nearly all the praise and censure to be bestowed on that author. "He had a warm love for what was beautiful and true, but, in his writings, it generally took the negative form of hatred for what was deformed and false. He abhorred meanness, baseness, fraud, falsehood, corruption and oppression, with his whole heart and soul, and found a grim delight in holding them up to public execration. His talent for this work, and his enjoyment of it, were so great that he was tempted at times to hunt after criminality for the pleasure of punishing it. He acquired a diseased taste for character that was morally tainted in order that he might exercise in its condemnation the rich resources of his scorn and invective. His progress through a tract of history was marked by the erection of the gallows, the gibbet and the stake, and he was almost as insensible to mitigating circumstances as Judge JEFFREYS himself. He seemed to consider that the glory of the Judge rested on the number of the executions, and he has hanged, drawn and quartered many individuals, whose cases are now at the bar of public opinion, in the course of being reheard." This is well said and must satisfy the most devoted admirers of Lord BACON, WILLIAM PENN, and the Duke of Marlborough.

After all, however, we are inclined to lean to the honesty of MACAULAY'S convictions and the general accuracy of his conclusions. We cannot but think of him as utterly incorruptible. Even his prejudices, so thoroughly British, are to be respected. We think of him as of COWPER'S Englishman,

> "An honest man close buttoned to the chin,
> Broadcloth without and a warm heart within."

He had the Englishman's pride and fastidiousness—the latter the mark, as he somewhere insists, of a lofty nature. Hence his silence under censure, and his almost absolute concealment of his personal history from the world. Who knew anything of the wonderful precocity of his boyhood till it was divulged the other day in some old letters of HANNAH MORE? We remember how averse he was from the publication of his speeches. How long, too, he concealed the fact that he was a poet, or before any volume of his asserted his merits as a lyrist? There came somehow to be associated with him an idea of haughtiness. It is only since his death that the public has had any view of the man in private life, and that only in glimpses, when it is seen that his whole being was nurtured in tenderness and the domestic affections. "I have nothing to complain of," he wrote to EDWARD EVERETT in 1854, when mortal disease was tugging at his heart. "My health, indeed, is not good, but I suffer no pain; and though my pleasures are fewer than they were, I retain the great sources of happiness. My mind is as clear and my affections as warm as ever. Nothing can exceed the tenderness of those who are nearest and dearest to me. On the whole, I find life quite as pleasant now, that I am confined many months every year to my room, as when I was in the vigor of youth." There is an inexpressible beauty in this resignation and simplicity of character, content and thankful as he approached the grave, and even yet pouring forth the munificent treasures of his heart and intellect, his very life's blood, for the enjoyment and instruction of the world. The great, proud MACAULAY, whose pen has swept all history and enriched the records of well nigh the whole globe, the swelling tide of whose eloquence brooks no restraint, whose argument is beyond contradiction, whose imperial themes are the admiration of all readers, whose manuscript commands tens of thousands of pounds when he chooses to unlock his portfolios,—this splendid historian, the amplest in his powers since GIBBON, is humble as a little child in acknowledgment of the simple kindness of his friends.

There is not much, you may say, in his writings which requires for its interpretation this personal sympathy. It is true there is less in his books than in those of some others; but we may read every man's works the better by knowing something of the life of the author. Peruse these "Essays" again in this clear imprint and you may detect something of the greatness as well as the lion-hearted courage of the man. A warm human soul looks out upon us from many a page, a tenderness for worth, an appreciation of honest manliness—as of Dr. JOHNSON, for instance, in the review of BOSWELL, where, though almost every sentence is critical, the effect of the whole is decidedly sympathetic. A similar remark may be made of all his portraits, even where he is most censorious. It is not necessary to be always praising a man to show that you love him. A close scrutiny of his defects will sometimes bring you nearer to him than indiscriminate, unmeaning eulogy. We do not admire the blemishes, but we are somehow brought nearer the man in contemplating them. You must read MACAULAY with something of this latitude of construction, though, to say the truth, he is the last author who will allow you to exercise it. For the time being, while the eye rests upon his page, he is omnipotent. How can you stop to criticise while you are borne along delighted, past all volition, through that illuminated hall, hung with the grand historic pictures of England from the days of ELIZABETH, of FREDERICK of Prussia, of France, of Italy and the East: of the portraits of BACON, of MILTON, of BUNYAN, of DRYDEN, of ADDISON, of CHATHAM, of PITT? Everywhere the columns are streaming with silken banners, the trophies of old wars; there is the perfume of church incense, the voices of Greece and Rome are heard, the airy minstrelsy of the poets of all nations and every clime. There is nothing in history, art or literature, in manners or society, which his wide-foraging fancy does not impress for the decoration of his subject, from the majesty of HOMER to the childish delight of a fairy tale, from the stern page of JUVENAL to the light jests of Hudibras, from SHAKESPEARE to Sir WALTER SCOTT, from RABELAIS to TOM MOORE—all that men have done or said is tributary. In this power of rapid, pertinent and eloquent association he has never been surpassed. Others have reasoned as ingeniously, perhaps more conclusively; few have made argument so interesting, or written so much didactic matter with so little weariness, nay, with such positive gratification. Poetry is generally accounted but a poor aid to judgment, but MACAULAY has made it subservient. The play of his wit and fancy enlivens his dullest disputation. His gravest defect, as Mr. WHIPPLE remarks, with no little subtilty, is that he is so ingenious and apparently conclusive, "presenting the matter in such a form as to exclude the possibility of doubt, either in its statement or argument," that he gives the mind of the reader no opportunity to work for itself. He is thus said to be deficient in suggestiveness. In compensation for this, however, we learn a great deal on the road though we may not be disposed to travel further at the end of the journey. How much may be gathered from MACAULAY of the art of narrative, of conveying the greater amount of information in the speediest and least fatiguing way! Equally a master of facts and of generalization, he unites qualities seldom seen in association. There is, in a general way, no more formidable character than your thoroughly well-informed man, for the time spent upon his acquisitions is usually at the expense of his judgment and power of using them, but MACAULAY is at once the most painstaking, the most agreeable, and, within his limits, the most philosophical of writers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Shadow in the House* is a novel reprinted by M. DOOLADY. The author, JOHN SAUNDERS, has been an editor, and occasionally a dabbler in the drama. The story has considerable merit, but the infusion of a little more vigor into the plot and the addition of a little clearness of diction, would not in any degree have detracted from its success.

BROWN & TAGGARD publish Vol. XIV. of their edition of *Bacon*. It contains a continuation of his literary works and a portion of his professional ones. In its course the eminent philosopher appears as a poet. His success in the latter character is scarcely equal to that which crowns him in the former, and is principally confined to the rendering of some most beautiful psalms into very indifferent verse. The editor puts in a plea for him in this department of literature, but it were infinitely better to crown him as a philosopher alone. The author of the *Novum Organum* can very well afford to dispense with the bays of the poet.

SCRIBNER, by the aid of his press, continues to keep the balance between religious books and those of a lighter character pretty even. He publishes serious works about as fast as all the other publishers together can publish novels. *Christian Nurture*, by HORACE BUSHNELL, is an able treatise on a very serious subject—The Education of Families in Christianity. *The Gospel According to St. Matthew*, explained by JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, is the last work on which the pen of this eminent author was engaged. As a Commentator on the Holy Scriptures, Dr. ALEXANDER has few equals. The present volume is marked by the same depth of biblical research and terse and vigorous reasoning which characterize his other works.

H. S. BARNES & BROWN publish *Analytic Elocution*, by J. C. ZACHOS, A. M. The work seems an able one, and if any pupil can ever be brought to comprehend its complicated accents and interminable figures, it will undoubtedly produce great good. The application involved in this exercise alone must prove a very salutary discipline for the growing mind.

The HARPERS add to their "Classical Library" series *The Odyssey of Homer*, with the hymns, epigrams, and battle of the frogs and mice, literally translated, with explanatory notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, B. A., of Christ Church. It is rather late in the day to criticize HOMER. In the production of this class of books the HARPERS peculiarly excel. They seem to have early adopted the rule that there is always a demand for useful books, and resolved to publish very little else. Of the neatness which invariably characterizes their publications, there is an apt illustration in two little volumes before us, hot from their press—*Herodotus*. RECENSUIT JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS BLAKESLY, S. T. B. Greek in a neater binding and more convenient pocket form has not been put up for many a day.

Children old enough to appreciate wood-cuts will be under obligations to the before-mentioned gentlemen for *The Picture Book* of quadrupeds, wherein they have authentic portraits of nearly every four-footed beast extant, at full length. As showmen say:

> "The grizzled grizzly, *he* is there,
> The rhi-no-serious *and* the bear."

Caledonia has found a biographer. One of her most enthusiastic admirers, and an able and laborious man of letters withal, Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, has mapped out for himself a huge work, and the first installment of its accomplishment is before us. Mr. ANDERSON has chosen a somewhat comprehensive title for his work, *The Scottish Nation*, but no other baptism of the book could have conveyed an adequate idea of the author's design. None other than a comprehensive title could cover his plan, viz, to give biographies of all eminent Scotsmen; histories of baronies and titles; unfoldings of every genealogical tree; in short, to make a complete *Bibliotheca Scotica*, which should fill an acknowledged want, and effectually preclude all rivalry. This was the editor's plan, and if the first fruit of his labors, the handsome quarto volume now before us, may be considered as an earnest of the whole, it is only justice to say that he has been successful in its consummation. The work is encyclopedically arranged; and amply illustrated with portraits, autographs, heraldic and titular tables, *fac-similes* of coins and seals, wood-cuts of notable castles, and everything else which can add to it interest or value. The ample brow, and deep earnest eyes of GEORGE BUCHANAN look from the fine steel portrait which embellishes the title page of the present volume. In the countenance of the old worthy you look not in vain for the traces of that energy and determination which enabled him, at an early age, to master the mysteries of Latin and overcome the difficulties of the Greek verbs without the assistance of a tutor, blended with the visible stamp of that genius which made him recognized at a later day by the voice of Europe as "*Poetarum sui seculi facile princeps.*" Nor is it as a poet alone that the brave BUCHANAN is entitled to remembrance and worthy to lead the title page of a biography of his country. He came to hold up the hands of LUTHER in the great work of Reformation, and his sonorous hexameters fell in the ranks of a corrupt clergy like shells. The monks cowered before his trenchant rhymes as do quail at the whistling of shot. It was useless for them to plead privilege; he brought their impurities and absurdities seething to the surface, and they could neither deny his facts nor cope with him in argument. Small wonder when we know that many of the Scottish ecclesiastics were then so ignorant as to suppose that MARTIN LUTHER wrote "a dangerous book called the *New Testament*." Subsequently BUCHANAN was tutor to King JAMES, and a severe one he must have been, since the royal pedant was accustomed to say in later life that he always trembled at the approach of a certain official, because, forsooth, he reminded him of his pedagogue. Like the most of scholars and useful men of all generations, BUCHANAN died poor. His end was characteristic and instructive. Finding, when on his death-bed, that the money he had about him was not sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral, he sent his servant to distribute it among the poor, adding: "that if the city did not choose to bury him they might let him lie where he was." The romance of BRUCE will have an especial interest for all, and probably rivet the attention of youthful readers, to an exclusion of the claims of the eminent doctors and divines whose deserts are equally presented by the biographer. But it would be idle to further individualize any of the characters. Commencing with ABERCROMBIE, of Aboukir, and closing with Dr. JAMES CURRIE, the eminent physician and biographer of BURNS, the list in the volume before us is complete,—at least if there be an omission, we have failed to discover it. The work is published in Edinburgh and London, by A. FULLARTON & CO., and sold by the importers, FULLARTON, MACNAB & CO., of this City.

MESSRS. A. S. BARNES & BURR, who seem never to weary of publishing valuable educational books, publish *The Complete French Class Book*, by LOUIS PUJOL, A. M., and Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D. To impart *practical* instruction in the French language, this book of Messrs. PUJOL and VAN NORMAN'S seems admirably adapted. Pronunciation is the great puzzle of the pupil in grappling with French. The tongue that can shape an English syllable with emphasis and beauty, is apt to encounter intense difficulty in winding itself through the labyrinth of French vowels and consonants. And of this the authors of the present volume seem aware, since they devote no inconsiderable space to a very intelligent treatise on this very difficult phase of the learner's labors. The close connection, too, in which precept and example are made to follow each other, commends itself as an admirable feature. In teaching a child to walk, it would be a dull parent, indeed, who should merely tell it the rules of locomotion; yet this is the plan which teachers for centuries pursued in leading their charges through the languages. A much better plan than the foregoing, is to set the pupil at once on his feet, taking hold of his hand, if need be, and thus let practice and precept assist each other. This is the idea on which our authors have built their book.

*Wood's Class-Book of Botany* has long been a favorite authority in schools, and it is probable that the new edition published by BARNES & BURR will be welcomed by both teachers and pupils with pleasure. The author has extended the limits of his floral acquaintance, and the result is a book nearly double the size of the one familiar to our youthful minds. It is now adapted, says the author, to the student's use from Quebec to New-Orleans, and from St. Paul's to St. Augustine.

*One of Them* is the rather unique title of a new novel from the pen of CHARLES LEVER, published in pamphlet form by the HARPERS. Any book by the author of *Charles O'Malley* is certain of an audience. In his peculiar vein of fiction Mr. LEVER has no living equal, and the pictures of Irish character produced by his pen have been reproduced on canvas by the pencils of many distinguished artists. Mr. LEVER'S late productions fall infinitely behind his earlier ones; still, they are more readable than two-thirds of the novels of the day.

### Engine Co. No. 25.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I hope you will have the kindness to contradict a statement published in your issue of Jan. 31, in regard to the members of Engine Co. No. 25. Permit me to say on behalf of the Company that they were not engaged in any riot whatever, and there is no truth in saying that an officer was assaulted by any member of the Company. By giving the above an insertion, you will greatly oblige

Yours, respectfully,
H. S. POWERS, Foreman Engine No. 25.

### Major Anderson and the Authorities of South Carolina.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadel- *North American* writes, under date of Jan. 31:

"Although repeated and empatic assurances have been given by Col. HAYNE to the President and others here, that the garrison at Fort Sumter was receiving supplies regularly from Charleston, and had free access in other respects to the city, the correspondence of Major ANDERSON contradicts them entirely. His version is radically different from that generally received in Washington, and the public are entitled to know the material facts of the case. Gov. PICKENS did offer to furnish Major ANDERSON with provisions from the stores of the *State*, but he properly declined to accept them on that condition, not feeling authorized to recognize or establish such relations. He subsequently wrote to the contractor who had supplied him before leaving Fort Moultrie, to resume his former connection, supposing that no objection would be made. No answer was returned; and from that day to this he has not received a pound of fresh beef or other provisions. He has had to rely upon his old stock, and to subsist upon the same hard fare. So far as his correspondence is concerned, Major ANDERSON is satisfied with existing arrangements. The authorities offered to let his messenger have free communication with the Post-office, but fearing collision or difficulty, he preferred to receive his mails in a manner which would not involve either contingency. They are now delivered daily and promptly. Major ANDERSON gives a flat contradiction to the reports of mutiny or discontent in his garrison, and also to the statement that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired upon.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

### VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

#### EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES.

THE FUTILITY OF BUYING KENTUCKY NEGROES AS A BASIS OF COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

In the New-York *Tribune*, of yesterday, occurs a paragraph to the effect that "Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY is in Washington advocating the admission of New-Mexico, by way of a sop to the Border States," &c., &c. The editor coolly advises Mr. CLAY to abandon such a scheme, and turn his attention "to a compromise which means something;" namely, the purchase of all the negroes in the Border Slave States by the Federal Government, and their gradual emancipation.

Now, with all due deference to the experience of the editor of the *Tribune* in the emancipation business, and with perfect confidence in the soundness of his motives, and the candor of his intentions, I must say that it strikes me as the most Quixotic scheme I have yet heard of for a settlement of the existing difficulties.

Instead of settling anything, it would plunge us into innumbered evils, and embroil the General Government in troubles without end.

Mr. CLAY, who has lived in the richest portion of the Slaveholding State of Kentucky all his life, knows this, and feels the utter impracticability of the whole *Tribune* scheme. It always takes two parties to make a bargain. Does the advocate of this project suppose that the people of the Border States are going to part with their negroes at an average price of $200 per head? which is the figure, I believe, suggested by the *Tribune*—at which the National Government is to buy them up? Why, Sir, at the first mention of such a thing in sober earnest all these States will precipitate themselves into the arms of the Southern Confederacy for protection, and self preservation. The editor of the *Tribune* has probably never lived in a Slave State, as the writer of this has, or he would feel at once the full absurdity, (at the present moment of high excitement,) of his humanitarian *projet*.

Does any one, can any one doubt the motives of Mr. CLAY?

I speak on my own responsibility, when I say that if he for a moment could believe in the practicability of this emancipation scheme proposed by the *Tribunists*, I am sure he would give it his heartiest support. In a time of profound peace and good feeling amongst the States it might be thought of—but *now*, impossible! As Mr. CLAY said in his speech, delivered here last Saturday night, when alluding to the policy of making some concessions to retain the Border States, and to his position in former years:

"I say now that I still stand in the same position; but I remember that our relative stand-points are changed. Then they were in the ascendency. Now, however they may think otherwise, we are the dominant party. Then, I will not forget—God forbid that I should—that, although they may have been toward me, and the party with which I am associated, wrongdoers, that it is human to err, but god-like to forgive. [Applause.] And men of America, if I, who have struggled almost alone for a quarter of a century, against this tremendous power, which has inflicted upon me, unjustly, so much evil, I say, if *I* can forgive them, cannot you? [Applause.]

Then, gentlemen, I am ready now and at all times, in every place, to do all short of sacrificing principle itself."

And then he goes on to advocate the admission of all the United States Territory south of 36° 30', now known as New-Mexico, as a Slave State. This would expel the Territorial question from Congress, and would, he thinks, be accepted by Kentucky as well as other Border States, and thus restore peace. President LINCOLN'S moderate, conservative, but law-enforcing administration would do the rest and quiet all apprehension of aggression in the future. Mr. C., in his speech, alluded to a certain leading Republican paper which professed to save the Union by throwing overboard its principles (the Albany *Evening Journal?*) and to "another leading journal, of a leading State, which calls upon us in tones of equal authority, "save your principles by abandoning the Union"—(the New-York *Tribune?*)

Mr. CLAY thought that if the Republican Party was demoralized, it was not such as he who had done it.

I learn from a distinguished Republican of a Slave State that the *Tribune's* cool acquiescence in the proposed secession of the Southern States immediately after the election worked more evil to the conservative Union men of the Border States than could possibly be calculated.

Such a policy was strengthening the hands of the Disunionists and Secessionists of the South. It was precisely the card they wanted to draw out in the desperate game they were playing.

The *Tribunists* must also elaborately snub Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, because he was not willing to "give up to party (the Union) what was meant for mankind." And Senator SEWARD, the Premier of the new Administration, for diplomatically hinting at the necessity of conciliation, receives "a warning" from the autocratic philosophers of Nassau street. Now, every prominent public man is entitled to be heard with respect, and his utterances treated with the consideration to which they may be entitled. All parties are composed of many conflicting elements. It is the duty of a far-seeing statesman to attempt to harmonize these elements, in order that this party may produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and not simply cut up the loaves and divide the fishes.

W. K.

### OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AFRAID OF THE PRESS—BOGUS NEWS—MAJOR ANDERSON A LARGE SLAVEHOLDER—WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT AWAY FROM SUMTER—HEAVY PREPARATIONS AT MOULTRIE—RAFT PREPARATIONS—THE SENATE AND HOUSE—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

It is certainly a curious commentary on political freedom and liberty of speech, that leading daily journals of the Metropolitan City, which is only distant 630 miles from the commercial Capital of the "Game-cock State," should be refused admittance, and their sale prohibited on the news stands. At these depôts you only see the New-York *Herald* and *Day Book*. At the Merchants' Reading Room they add the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, while such a highly conservative journal as the NEW-YORK TIMES, if offered for sale, would submit the dealer to suspicion, and, perhaps, punishment. The *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Courier and Enquirer* are looked upon with double-distilled horror, and are considered to be infamous incendiary sheets.

You may judge how little opportunity the masses have for becoming acquainted with the *real* sentiments of the great centre of the Union, (what there is left of it)

I am fully convinced that much of the news that purports to come from here, even in the way of correspondence, is manufactured above Mason and Dixon's line. An instance in point: I read in two New-York dailies of date 24th, under "From Charleston," that a boat which was attempting to approach Fort Moultrie from Sumter with three men, was hailed, and no response being given, was fired into. They turned and, shortly after, *a boat was heard hauling upon the beach at Sumter*. One man was badly wounded." Last Thursday, it was blowing a gale, and the channel between the two forts *is a mile wide*; the night was tempestuous in the extreme. Would it not require pretty *long ears* to distinguish the "hauling on the beach" at such a distance? The whole story was a lie, got up to still further inflame the public mind at the North.

I observe that the twin brothers of the Secessionists, the "Dr. Cheever clique," have been ranting lately in the Twenty-third-street Church. As they could not see any bravery in Major ANDERSON, and feared to indorse him until they knew about his holding slaves, I will give them a nut to crack by informing them that the gallant soldier owns *three hundred negroes*.

As the President thinks it unnecessary to send supplies to the beleaguered fortress, the Commandant has resolved to send the wives and children of the garrison to New-York. Some twenty women and thirty children will leave in the *Marion*. I trust that New-York will see that they do not suffer. Many of the regulars are Irish, and, of course, there are many of the same nationality here. At Sumter there is a stalwart corporal of 45, who has a son at Morris' Island. One of the members of a Palmetto Guard has a brother at Sumter. If war comes, a father may point at the heart of a son, and brother may meet brother in deadly conflict!

At Moultrie, heavy preparations are going on, and they evidently expect a blast ere long. Sand-bags, each holding two bushels, are being piled up at every defensive point, while empty barrels, layer on layer, with palmetto logs between, with interstices for cannon, form no inconsiderable portion of defence. Some of the very best military talent in the country is centred here at the present time, and the North may rest assured that—if reinforcements are sent to Sumter, as reported in town to-night—they will receive a very emphatic reception. Charleston has already taken from her stores and workshops 2,000 men, while every train from the country brings volunteers in large numbers. In one district, about a hundred miles west, out of 800 men able to bear arms, 640 are detailed at work at different points in the harbor. This particular district furnished a large proportion of the men, and half the officers of the famous Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War.

It is impossible to find out definitely, but exercising diligent inquiry, I am led to believe that, quite recently, over 5,000 white men have concentrated in this city, each one longing for one thing—a fight with the "*Abolition Devils*," as they are pleased to call those who are, and have been their brothers and best friends. There are also, I am told, several thousands of negroes, who, if their masters tell them to point their guns at you or I, will do it at a moment's notice. They are blind instruments, and will be found perfectly reliable.

Timber is coming down the Cooper and Ashley rivers in large quantities, and *stays here*. There is no doubt that extensive preparations are being made for the assault of that already world famed fortress, but everything is done very quietly. You have heard of the "cotton-bale raft," so I will not repeat the story, but be assured that it will be effected that way, with a steamboat behind. The Columbiads take forty-five minutes between each charge, and are very exhausting to the gunners, two hours being the extreme maximum of attendance without risk of life. It is very much doubted whether Charleston would suffer much from these much-talked-of death-dealers. Whether she will or no, heads of families are sending their household jewels away, and many would leave if they did not fear the ruin of their business. In King, the principal retail street, many stores have three and four clerks absent in the South Carolina army. Some employers give their employes full salaries while they are soldiering, while others put them on half pay, and a few, a very few (for they are afraid) pay nothing to absentees. A case of this kind occurred yesterday; the clerk came out in the *Mercury* and denounced his employer because he would not pay him while he was on duty at Castle Pinckney.

The Senate and House have just adjourned. Mr. HOFF, of the former body, said the other night "that no people on earth can disrupt their former political relations with a clearer conscience than the people of the Slaveholding States."

The Senate are so flush of men that they have authorized the Governor to tender troops to Florida, (to destroy the *Brooklyn*, I suppose.) They also will give $30,000 to improve Maffit's Channel, when Fort Sumter is taken away from the United States. The *Columbia* is still fast at the edge of this particular channel. You will perceive that they would rather the combined fleets of the Universe should go to destruction than do anything while the flag of the Union floats here. They also propose to stop all the Courts of Law and Equity, while the hated flag frowns on them.

The Georgians, in rivalry of "Old Secession," bring out a "*baby-waker*" at each fulmination of the progress of dissolution.

A merchant of note here, in view of the prospective Southern Confederacy, and the recent emphatic enunciation of Lord PALMERSTON, has just sent an order for £5,000 of British goods. His confidential clerk informs me that they will import £30,000 worth within the twelvemonth.

Just as the mail is closing, I learn that the *Columbia* has been tugged off by three tugs, and has reached her wharf. All Charleston is hastening to see her, and "Old Secession" has given her a salute. JASPER.

### OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

DULLNESS IN TRADE—EFFORTS OF POLITICIANS, LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS—INTERESTS OF MARYLAND—COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOV. HICKS, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

For the last week there has been a kind of truce in politics; which, according to the temper of the augur, has been interpreted as a favorable omen, or regarded as the silence which precedes a storm. Men seem to have exhausted themselves, if not the subject. Discussions on the relative value of compromises seem to be considered both dreary and unprofitable. People feel that the national troubles ought to be settled, and—without reflecting how difficult it must always be to induce partisans in Congress to initiate in advance a policy for an incoming Administration—they have become irritated at the delay. In this community the paralyzing effects of uncertainty is everywhere visible. Commerce is dull in all its departments. The surface of the Dead Sea cannot be more gloomily tranquil than social life—there is not a ripple of gaiety. Tradesmen find difficulty in collecting their dues—landlords their rents; and all speculative business has comparatively ceased.

One perceptible effect of this state of things, is the appearance of that respectable, though sometimes overrated virtue—economy. Money does not change hands with that lively repartee so highly appreciated by tradesmen. The dry goods houses, however, are said to be busy in filling orders for *samples* of cadets' gray cloths, for military companies not yet in existence.

Against evils of this kind it is evident that no exertions can avail; it would be like taking arms against the shadows that "struck such terror to the soul of Richard." But though no enemy appears in the field whose overthrow would better our condition, there is a restive spirit prevalent which still complains that Maryland should not remain inactive and leave her destiny to be shaped by others. The most trying duty that soldiers are called on to perform, is to keep still, and hold their fire; and it is not less difficult for politicians to remain quiet, while exciting political movements are around them. They witness the excitable state of the people, and regard it much in the same light with the practical man who saw nothing in Niagara but an immense waste of water power. They would use this popular motive power, professedly, to save the Union—their professions may conceal other objects—for they seem indisposed to see it preserved by virtue of its own adhesive and inherent power. They may, however, only desire that the credit of this good work should belong or appear to belong to themselves.

It has been supposed that a difference of sentiment exists here between the mercantile and professional classes. It is difficult to say if this has any foundation in fact. I am not aware that it has. It is true that among the latter may be found many sufficiently dismal prophets of evil; intriguing, disappointed or excitable men; the source and fountain-heads of those preambles and resolutions that are to be seen pulling at cross-purposes in each morning's paper. As to the merchant, he must give some credit, or stop; he may therefore seem to have more faith;—more moderation may reasonably be expected of him from his having interests beyond the limits of his own State; from his contact with strangers, and the opportunities he has of learning the temper of other sections through intercourse with customers. It might reasonably be expected that he would consider and discuss material interests—and yet, strange as it may seem, secession, disunion, the formation of new republics, Northern, Southern and Middle, have been talked *ad nauseum*, but as regards the preponderance of interest incident upon such contingencies, very few seem to have any definite or fixed opinions. There is an evident reluctance to look the question of interest fairly in the face. The problem of Maryland's commercial destiny is not an easy one to solve, her relations being various and complicated. While her principle staples of exportation—I allude to that portion of them not produced on her own soil—come from the West, the best of our home customers, for other things, are in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c. A large part of the flour, provisions and tobacco sold in this market, are the products of Western States, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over which they are received, lies on the soil of Virginia; and a branch road from Harper's Ferry, with discriminating taxes in its favor, might divert that trade to Alexandria. These questions, which, in the event of dissolution, must inevitably be met, and which will follow it as certainly as surgery follows battle, are, for the present, avoided, and yield their place to less complicated considerations, based upon sympathies and antipathies.

Secession is a new doctrine in Maryland, and how it got here is a mystery. Like the Asiatic cholera, which, starting with a few sporadic cases, moves at first slowly, but grows with its progress, and overspreads whole communities, and, like an epidemic, too, these new doctrines make victims of apparently the strongest, and of those least likely to be affected by their influence. There is no denying, however, that the disease is here—State Sovereignty has its apostles and believers; and the probability of a dissolution of the Union has got to be an idea dreadfully familiar. Many are to be found, who, with the General Government, would stand by the Union, come weal, come woe; but it is doubtful if they will be able to resist the progressive opinions of the community. Impatient and dissatisfied with the conduct of Representatives in Congress, men's minds adapt themselves to the changes of the times—secession of States no longer creates surprise. What would have been held as a sound argument two months ago, is now regarded as a prescription might be, after the patient had expired. Moderate men have arrived at the conclusion that all connection with both New-England and the Cotton States might be severed, without regret, provided a Middle Confederacy could be formed with proper guarantees against future disturbance. Quite an able pamphlet, maintaining this view, has been written by Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of this City. The idea of coercion by means of civil war would receive no supporters in Maryland.

Gov. HICKS still adheres to his purpose in regard to a Convention, though every turn in the tide of affairs will be used with an effort to overwhelm him. Efforts are now being made to call a Convention over his head. At this moment the passage of the Crittenden Compromise would calm all trouble here. A few weeks hence may be too late. One of the most remarkable features in this whole Southern movement is a total disregard to consequences. This may be observed extending in an inverse ratio of strength from Charleston to Virginia, and gives a painful interest to the movements of the Old Dominion, as the popular belief is that our interests and destinies are identical.

The Committee of Five, appointed by the Governor to consult with delegations from the other States, comprises as much respectability and talent as could, in all likelihood, be acquired by any other mode of selection. By the Governor's opponents, however, the appointment is denounced as high-handed and arbitrary, and the manner of it certainly furnishes no guarantee that the members represent the sentiment of the State, though I think that they do. It would, perhaps, have been as well, had the Governor put on the Committee some Breckinridge Democrat, if such a one could have been found uncommitted to secession. Another objection to these gentlemen is, that some of them, having uttered extreme Union opinions, are, therefore, unfitted to be practical negotiators. The atmosphere of Washington must have a stultifying power more than common, if such men shall not know how to estimate individual opinions, and shall fail to understand the magnitude and nature of a compromise. CECIL.

### OUR RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE UPON THE PROPOSED VIRGINIA CONFERENCE—ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

The General Assembly of this State passed a resolution this morning accepting the invitation of the Virginia Legislature to meet the Commissioners of that and other States in a National Conference at Washington. The resolution, as offered in the House, and concurred in by the Senate, is as follows:

"*Whereas*, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 19th of January inst., adopted resolutions inviting the sister States of the Union to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February, in the City of Washington, to consider the practicability of agreeing upon terms of adjustment of our present national troubles:

*Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint five Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by other States in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and, if practicable, to agree upon some amicable adjustment of the present unhappy national difficulties, upon the basis and in the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

An effort was made in the House to table the resolution, which failed. Some of the most radical Republican members of the House spoke earnestly against the proposed commission, more particularly on the ground of its useless expense, when the Congressional Representatives might as well be selected for the purpose. Other members opposed the resolution because they thought it would be a fruitless measure. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Newport, one of the leading and most influential Republican members of the House spoke ably in favor of the passage of the resolution. It was introduced by him from the Committee of Federal Relations. He wished to meet Virginia in the same fraternal and patriotic spirit in which she had proposed this means of peaceful adjustment, and he thought that the people of the State and their Representatives in the Assembly ought to rise above party platforms and give importance to the Constitution which they were sworn to support, and to the Union which they all professed to love. The vote on the passage of the resolution in the House stood, 47 ayes to 22 noes. In the Senate there was no debate upon its passage.

The Governor's appointments will probably be made to-morrow. There is no doubt that some of the most conservative and patriotic, as well as able and influ

States will go out of the Union with the South, carrying with them such Northern States as are willing to follow.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* discloses some of the designs of the conspirators who are plotting to seize the capital. The plan is, in case a majority of secession delegates shall be chosen to the approaching Virginia State Convention, for that body, when it assembles on the 13th inst., by virtue of the powers vested in itself, to supersede Gov. LETCHER, the sitting Legislature, and to order the armed volunteer companies to seize and hold possession of the National capital—hence the organization of the minute-men, and the arming of the separate counties.

A Palmetto flag made its appearance at Glasgow, Ky., the other day. It was treated with little respect. A crowd took it in charge, and after dipping it in a barrel of tar, burned it. The pictures of Gov. PICKENS and W. L. YANCEY didn't save it.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that an establishment near Newark, N. J., is manufacturing $100,000 worth of gun-carriages, to fill an order given by Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina.

Ex-Lieut. J. R. HAMILTON, he who urged the Naval officers of Southern birth to betray their trusts and bring their vessels into the ports of seceded States, is thirsting for blood. He closes a long reply to a rebuke which was administered to him through the columns of the *National Intelligencer* by Lieut. WARING, with this paragraph:

"Mr. WHITING states that my letter of the 14th inst., to the Southern officers, is 'an *offence*' to the navy officers generally. It may be to consolidationists and Accretionists; but since he is a navy officer, and has undertaken to speak for the service at large, I beg that he will understand that I will be most happy to give him satisfaction for that letter or for this. He knows where to find me and has only to ask an interview, and I will grant it, under arrangements usual among gentlemen."

Hon. EDWARD BATES has been making another visit to Springfield, to have a free conference with Mr. LINCOLN on the state of public affairs.

The American flag in which the Boston petition was enveloped when presented to Congress, has been presented to Mr. RIDGWAY, Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, by Hon. A. A. LAWRENCE.

Hon H. S. FOOTE is a candidate for the Tennessee State Convention. He publishes a long address demonstrating that Mr. SEWARD's appointment to the Secretaryship of State is an insult to the South. He is in favor of a Southern Convention, to demand guarantees of the North, which must be granted before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. If these shall not be secured, he becomes a Secessionist.

Lieut. JOSEPH FRY has resigned his post in the Navy, and offered his services to his native State—Louisiana.

Hon. R. A. HUNTER, United States Marshal for the New-Orleans District, resigned on Jan. 25, and closed his office.

In reply to a communication from Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR, of Richmond, Messrs. R. MALORY and W. R. KINNEY state in the most positive terms that the citizens of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky maintain relations of the most friendly character with each other. Not only are slaves escaping from the latter State into either of the former promptly returned, but masters often take their property with them when visiting there without being molested. Mr. KINNEY even states that he has been told on excellent authority that last Fall a negro-trader, with a large number of slaves for the Southern market, went from Louisville to St. Louis, through Indiana and Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, without any hindrance whatever.

The Louisville *Journal* denounces Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE as a coöperator with the Southern conspirators for breaking up the Union, and precipitating Kentucky into a Southern Confederacy.

Manufacturing establishments in Newark are looking up. A firm there has just received an order for hats, from New-Orleans, amounting to $12,000, and it is anticipated that Southern trade will be as brisk as ever during the present month.

A dispatch was received in Washington a few days since, from Springfield, Illinois, by Mr. FARNSWORTH, Member of Congress, sent by a prominent member of the State Senate, saying: "Judge KELLOG is here. He says we must recede. What is your advice?" Mr. FARNSWORTH replied: "No surrender of principle or free Territory to Slavery—no concession to rebels." Messrs. LOVEJOY, WASHBURNE and FARNSWORTH joined in a telegraphic dispatch to the Republicans of the Illinois Senate, saying. "No concessions, no compromises—uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws—stand firm."

A Georgia paper states that the town of Gordon, situated on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the road to Milledgeville, has, by an ordinance duly drawn up, signed, and adopted by a meeting of the citizens of the place, *forms ly seceded from Wilkinson County, State of Georgia*. The narrator proposes to call it the Independent City of Gordon.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

### New-Year's Calls Dying Out—Ex-Mayor Horace Smith Butchers a Printer, Judge Hardy Standing By—A Physician in Sacramento Shot Down—The President's Fast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The Old Year went out in a hard storm. The New Year came in under a clear sky, the moon and stars shining brightly, and the wind, that had been rioting until midnight, having blown itself out. At sunrise a thick fog scumbled the hill-sides and hid the valleys from sight, the peaks of the heights only being outlined. The *Golden Age*, with her 200 passengers and $1,265,030 of treasure, at 9 o'clock fired her gun, and steamed into the fog. But, as the sun got higher, the mist rolled up the river, and, except for the mud, the day was as lovely a one as ever dawned—bright, warm and calm. It was by all business men treated as a holiday, and, for the most part, surrendered to the family at home, or to excursions into the suburbs. New-Year's calls were not quite forgotten, but there was less of them than last year. Those baskets that hung on the door-knobs of so many houses a year ago effectually quenched the zeal for miscellaneous calls, and, on the other hand, comparatively few houses were "open." There appears to be a growing sentiment here that the institution, once so popular, is little else than a genteel bore. They ran it into the ground when a fellow would take a whole fire-company to see his lady acquaintance. The ladies rebelled, and gentlemen, not knowing whether the rebellion had been quieted or not, preferred to take no risks.

It would have been altogether a delightful day, sacred in memory to friendship rather than to mere acquaintance, but that two men must needs come down from Placer County to stain the calendar with blood, and import a murder for our thin list of crimes. It was so clear a murder, so pure a definition of the word, that it is worthy to be put on record.

SAMUEL T. NEWELL, a native of Baltimore, and awhile resident in Philadelphia, came to California eighteen months since, and almost immediately proceeded to Sacramento. He was a printer, and during the last Fall, having removed to Auburn, in Placer County, he published a Douglas campaign paper, the *Mountain Signal*. The most probable story out, of many that are told, is, that in Auburn he made the acquaintance of a young lady who had some property, and who so far reciprocated his attachment, that a marriage was anticipated. But suddenly it appeared that the wife of HORACE SMITH, an Auburn lawyer, warned the lady that, according to SMITH's statement to her, he already had a wife. The young woman rejected his addresses from that time. NEWELL, greatly exasperated, bitterly denounced Mrs. SMITH—called her infamous names, insulted her grossly, some said, in the presence of other ladies. But all this part of the affair is matter of rumor. What is truly known is, that Mrs. SMITH is a sister of Judge HARDY, (who presided at the farce when Judge TERRY was acquitted of the murder of BRODERICK,) and that her husband is HORACE SMITH who, in 1851, was for a few months Mayor of Sacramento, and who, during the late campaign, was on the stump for BRECKINRIDGE, and, I believe, on the Electoral ticket of that party. NEWELL came to town several days since. SMITH came down on the Monday evening boat, and it is said that his errand was well known; indeed, that a mutual friend of the two finding NEWELL's name on the register of the Metropolitan Hotel, erased it and wrote another's over it, lest by its aid SMITH should get track of his intended victim. About 11 o'clock of New-Year's Day, SMITH met NEWELL in Sacramento-street, a few doors from Montgomery-street, twice hit him with his fist, and then, as NEWELL, who was unarmed, darted into an open clothing store, followed him. Both stumbled over a bale of goods and fell. SMITH was up first. A witness before the Coroner testifies that he saw him strike twice with a knife; the last time there was a scuffle between them: SMITH leaned over it and with a stout blow drove his knife up to the hilt in NEWELL's back, who lay on the floor leaning on his right arm. Then withdrawing his knife and wiping it on the lappel of his coat, he replaced in its sheath, saying, "That is the way every gentleman should treat the slanderer of his wife and child," or words to that effect; and returning to the front of the store, Judge HARDY took his arm and they walked off together.

The affair was like to have been without a witness. The employes of the store were in the back part attending to customers, but came out in time to see some of it. Two or three persons near by, seeing the fight, ran into the store, and observed different phases of the *tableau*. The wounded man rolled heavily under the counter, bleeding profusely, then staggering to his feet, rushed further up the store. He was got upon a mattress, and help was called. He asked that a friend, whom he named, be sent for; then, turning over, he died.

Five minutes after the murderer had sheathed his knife, a stout man, with sandy hair and whiskers—a man weighing not less than 200 pounds—walked in with Judge HARDY and three or four other friends to the Police office, and inquired for Chief BURKE. Being told that he was out, the Judge asked for a police officer. Mr. BOYCE confessed himself one. "I would like a little private conversation with you," said he. So they retired into the Court room, "Mr. BOYCE," said Judge HARDY, "let me introduce you to my friend, Mr. SMITH—this is Mr. LENT," &c., &c. The congratulations of the season were exchanged. Said the Judge, "There has been a little difficulty down on the street, and Mr. SMITH has cut a man. He would like to give himself up." A messenger coming in at this moment announced that the man who was cut had died. An officer then told SMITH that he would have to be locked up. To this he demurred at first, but, seeing there was no other way, he assented at last, and went below. In the cell, being asked if he had any arms, he surrendered a six-inch bowie-knife, still bloody, and an eight-inch six-shooter, all its barrels loaded. Yesterday, before Judge COWLES, HALL MCALLISTER, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, waived an examination, and the case was given to the Grand Jury.

One naturally wonders what will be done with the murderer If he had been content to remain in Placer County until NEWELL returned, and if it were proven that the woman had been grossly slandered, we would not marvel that a jury should let him off easily. But the sentiment of San Francisco is decidedly opposed to such summary methods of wiping out slanders. Then the complicity of Judge HARDY naturally prejudices our citizens against the prisoner. If the papers had not been especially careful not to parade the part of HARDY, no doubt the first line in the programme would be to get a change of venue. But the Press has kept this danger carefully in its eye, and also the fact that if the matter is rung into politics, justice will stand a very poor chance of getting hold of the murderer.

NEWELL, though a stranger here, was not quite unknown. He has a brother engaged on a paper in Oregon, who was at one time connected with the *Call*, of this city, as its Editor. The printers, it is rumored determined not to let their craftsman's death go quite unavenged, will employ a lawyer to assist in prosecuting his murderer. Many of them knew the deceased, and they say that the rumors which are to the discredit of the deceased originated with SMITH's friends. They deny that he was so bad a man.

At the same hour that this was going on with us there was a like tragedy being performed in Sacramento. WILLIAM TIERNEY has lately returned from Washoe, and discovered, as he thought, that he could trace his wife's dishonor to one JOHN H. CASSIDY. So stationing himself at the corner of K and Sixth-street, he waited till TIERNEY and Dr. BOYCE, an estimable citizen, had come up and passed in company. Then drawing a six-barreled revolver he blazed away. The first ball passed through BOYCE's chest, who staggered and fell into the arms of some bystanders. CASSIDY hearing the discharge bounded off like a deer, TIERNEY following and firing three times more after him, but each time missing his mark. The doctor was taken to the Station-house apparently dying. He asked that TIERNAY might be brought to confront him. TIERNAY, who had already been arrested, was brought in. When he saw that he had shot a man who was quite a stranger to him, he was deeply affected. He called God to witness that he had no intention of hitting Dr. BOYCE, prayed his forgiveness, and that, if the wound prove fatal, he might die in peace. Concerning CASSIDY, he expressed regret that he had not killed him. If he had done that he would consent to be hanged. Dr. BOYCE was still living last evening, but the chances of his recovery are very slight.

To-day is the Fast Day proclaimed by President BUCHANAN. Only Dr. SCOTT's church pays it any special attention; partly, perhaps, because the proclamation itself was only this morning brought us by Pony, though its substance was telegraphed some days since. The rain is falling fast as I write, and if one really wished to fast, there could be no more fit day for it. The Court of Sessions yesterday adjourned over to Saturday in view of the proclamation. Don't imagine that our folks have any disposition to disregard the seriousness of the nation's position; but a great many think that thanksgiving is what true statesmanship would suggest for the emergency—thanks that the inevitable crisis has come without producing a more terrible shock, and that it promises, on passing away, to take with it some of the worst elements of our confusion.

GLAUCUS.

## LAW REPORTS.

### IMPORTANT JUDICIAL OPINION.

#### Court of General Sessions.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Charles O'Niel, indicted for assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. His counsel presented affidavits of provocation having been given by the complainant to the prisoner; also that the prisoner was an industrious man and was the only support of an aged and decrepid mother. The sentence of the Court was six months in the Penitentiary.

"A WOMAN THE MOST TERRIBLE CAUSE OF WAR."

William Grovier, indicted for felonious assault on David Barry, pleaded guilty of simple assault. He stated to the Court that he had been married twelve years to a woman who had borne him two children. During his absence of one month from the City his wife married David Barry, the complainant, and her children were constantly going there to see her. When the prisoner returned he went to Barry's to see his children, when Barry knocked him down, and abused him in other ways; prisoner didn't know whether or not he had used a knife on Barry. Immediately after the affray he found he had lost a small penknife which he carried in his pocket. He thought that Barry went to the Hospital only to give weight to his complaint. He had scaled the Hospital walls two days after his admission there. He has had no discharge. Affidavits in proof of these various statements, and that the prisoner was on the floor under the complainant at the time of using the knife. Prisoner stated that his wife had come back to him and asked his forgiveness, and that he had received her back. Both she and the children were now in want of his protection and support. The Court remarked that there were many mitigating circumstances, and the sentence would, therefore, be the light one of one month in the Penitentiary.

THE WEIDERSUM RAPE CASE.

The trial of Phillip Weidersum, for rape, commenced on the previous day, was now continued. The first witness, Sarah Dorf, a little girl of nine years of age, testified that the prisoner, on the 7th of August last, had given her liquor, and while she was under its influence, he had committed the crime charged against him. The crime had been repeated twice on subsequent days.

*Dr. Nicholas H. Chessborough* testified to evidences of violence upon the child.

*Mrs. Dorf*, mother of the little girl, testified that she used to send her daughter to the prisoner's store frequently on errands, and that after the 7th of August she discovered the outrage that had been perpetrated.

*Mrs. Katherine Morell* testified that Mrs. Dorf had offered her money if she would testify in court, in corroboration of some of the statements made by the little girl; the witness, however, knew nothing of the occurrence, and therefore indignantly refused.

*Mrs. Ellen Cunningham*, sister of the last witness, corroborated her statement.

*Charles Weidersum*, brother of the prisoner, testified that the store where the offence was alleged to have been committed was only ten feet wide; he also testified to the arrangement of things in the store, and further contradicted the statements of the little girl, that at the time of the alleged offence the prisoner's wife was away at an excursion.

*Frederick Bliss* tesified that his meat-store adjoined the prisoner's store; he then corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

*Margaret Weidersum*, sister of the prisoner, testified to the same effect; as did also *Catherine Young*, a domestic in the prisoner's family.

*Mr. Riblett*, the Police Clerk before whom the affidavit was made, on which the complaint was founded, next testified to the correctness of the copy of the little girl's testimony, taken before the Magistrate, and here put in evidence, as contradictory of her statement in Court.

The case was then summed up and given to the jury, who, at a late hour, had not agreed upon a verdict. This was the second trial of the case, a former jury having disagreed.

After rendering of verdict the Court would adjourn *sine die*. Recorder HOFFMAN will open the February Term on Monday next.

THE COURT REFUSES TO CHANGE A SENTENCE PASSED.

In the case of Voght, who had pleaded guilty to a felonious assault, application had been made by the District-Attorney for a change of the sentence passed. The application was denied, and the Court gave on the subject the following opinion:

This is an application on the part of the District Attorney to mitigate or commute a sentence passed by this Court, from two years to six months.

Where the Court has, through misapprehension or inadvertence, pronounced an erroneous judgment, there can be no doubt that during the same term an order may be made vacating such judgment, and a sentence conformable to law pronounced before the Sheriff has proceeded to execute such sentence. (Miller vs. Ferkle, 1 Parker's C. R., 374.) In this case the Court (Parker, Justice.) held that Courts cannot forgive, or remit, or absolve from the consequence of a criminal judgment but they may see that the judgment itself is in conformity to the law. The sentence of the Court takes effect from the moment it is solemnly pronounced.

Has a Court power to alter or modify a sentence which is in conformity with the law, and the findings after the judgment was solemnly entered of record? Upon principles and authority, I think not. It would be assuming the prerogative of the Executive, who is alone authorized to commute a sentence or pardon a felon.

The prisoner in this case was indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill. He pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in a county prison not exceeding one year. (3 R. S., 5th Ed., p. 970.) He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and it is not pretended that the sentence was not in conformity with the statute.

In cases of misdemeanors it is clear the Court may vacate the judgment passed, before it becomes a matter of record, and may mitigate or pass another, even if the latter is more severe. No Court can make any alteration when once the judgment is solemnly entered on record. (1 Chitty C. Law, 422; Archbald Crim. L., P. 690; 1 Maule and Selwyn, 442; 10 Geyer. Temo., R 512; 6 Easton, R. 322, King vs. Prince. R. Fletcher, Russell and Ryan, 58.)

There may have been instances where power has been assumed, judgments altered and sentences mitigated after the same had been pronounced and entered of record; but this is, indeed, a very dangerous power, and might be subject to great abuse, if the extent to which it might be carried out were not well defined. I do not think there is anything in this case which would justify the Court in going contrary to principles, and what it considers to be the well-settled law of the country, especially when the ear of the Executive is so easy of access.

The judgment herein is entered of record: there is no dispute about its correctness and being in strict conformity to law, and the punishment imposed light, considering the grievous nature of the crime to which the prisoner plead guilty. If it is to be modified, or the prisoner pardoned, the executive authority must be applied to—the Court has no power to alter the judgment which has been pronounced.

I think a strict observance of this rule must save the Court much annoyance, and will discontinue at once a most dangerous practice.

JURORS DISCHARGED.

The Court then discharged all the jurors for the term, and remarked: "In discharging you, gentlemen, allow me to return you the sincere thanks of the Court, for the strict attention you have manifested during this long, protracted term. It is a duty which all good citizens owe to the community, to perform the labors which you have discharged; and I am pleased indeed to see so many of our respectable citizens respond to the call of such duty."

### The Secret of Horse-Taming—Rarey's Case Before the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Denton Offutt* vs. *John S. Rarey.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $100,000 damages for violation of a bond alleged to have been made by the defendant with the plaintiff.

The complaint avers that in 1850 Mr. Offutt taught Mr. Rarey the secret of horse taming, and that Rarey gave his bond to keep it secret, but that instead thereof he has continually violated it since that time:

First, by revealing the secret and practicing the system in public; second, by publishing and circulating a book, which in substance and effect, and in detail is precisely like the book published by Offutt, and which Rarey agreed to keep secret.

The case now came before the Court for the first time, on a motion made by the plaintiff to examine the defendant *de bene esse*, on the ground that the defendant was about to leave the State of New-York, and his evidence would be required by the plaintiff at the trial of the cause.

The motion was opposed on the ground that there was no issue yet made in the case, there being no answer or demurrer to the complaint yet put in, and, therefore, the plaintiff had no right to such examination; and also on the ground that the defendant would be present at the trial. The defendant's attorney offered to stipulate that if the defendant was not present at the trial his answer should be stricken out by the Court. This, however, was not acceptable to the plaintiff. The Court reserved its decision.

E. W. Packard for motion; Ex-Judge Pierrepont opposed.

### The Office of Fire Warden held to have been abolished.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Stephen Hallock* vs. *The Mayor &c.*—The plaintiff sued to recover salary for services as a Fire Warden.

The Corporation set up as defence, that the office was abolished and the plaintiff not entitled to the claim.

The cause came up some time since for argument and was stated in the TIMES.

Justice MONCRIEF now rendered his decision, holding that the office had been abolished by the act creating the officer of Inspector of unsafe buildings.

Judgment was given for the defendant on demurrer to the answer.

A. A. Philips, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendant.

### Conditional Policy—Notice of Prior Insurances.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*John H. Foote* vs. *The North Western Insurance Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $800 and interest on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants upon the plaintiff's store at Madison, in the State of Wisconsin. The store of plaintiff was destroyed by fire in June, 1857. The defence is that the Company did not receive any notice of other insurances, which were on the property at the time their's was effected; and that they were not indorsed upon the policy, as required by its conditions.

The agent of the plaintiff at Madison testified that the Company's agent there was informed of the insurances; and it also appeared that the Company had a prior policy upon the store, which expired at the time the present one was effected, and upon which was indorsed a note of the other insurances.

Judgment for plaintiff for $987 75.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes and J. Nielson for defendants.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Marvin* vs. *Territ.*—Reference ordered.

*Clifton* vs. *Clifton.*—Divorce granted.

*Reed* vs. *Dewyre.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

*Chambers et al.* vs. *Lawyer et al.*—Referred to Sam'l Jones to take proof of issues.

*Judson ex.* vs. *Clark et al.*—Referred to L. Livingston, Esq.

*Howell et al.* vs. *Henny et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

*Matter of Application of Methodist Episcopal Church of Duane-street, in the City of New-York.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to take proofs &c.

*Matter of the Voluntary dissolution of the Artisans Insurance Company.*—Order granted. Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

*Morrison Ex* vs. *Malzinger et al.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

*Whittaker, Jr.*, vs. *Rohde.*—Motion denied, with costs.

*Train et al* vs. *Brown.*—Motion for a new referee denied with $10 costs.

*Matter of the Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company.*—Order discharging receiver granted.

*Hillard et al.* vs. *Wageman.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

*Rigney* vs. *Tallmadge et al.*—Motion for resettlement of the order made before me is denied. The order made by Justice Sutherlan must be resettled by him.

*Young* vs. *Roach.*—Motion overruled, with costs to be taxed as costs of demurrer to the successful party on the argument.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Charles Levy* vs. *Rachel Levy.*—Order to show cause why judgment of divorce should not be set aside, granted.

*Elisha W. Chester, et al.* vs. *Francis O. J. Smith.*—Order of reference to Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney.

## POLICE REPORTS.

BRAWL AMONG SEAMEN—ONE OF THEM DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

Late on Thursday night John Jackson, William Robinson, John G. Jones and Richard Donovan, sailors, entered the drinking-place No. 203 South-street, and finding there another sailor named Stephen Goodwin, commenced to banter him, evidently with the object of causing a fight. Goodwin sought to avoid his tormentors by leaving the place, and was passing down Pier No. 35, East River, directly opposite the saloon, to go on board the ship *Charles Hill*, where he was employed, when the four men overtook him and beat him in a brutal manner. Having become tired of pounding the poor wretch with their fists and feet, the ruffians produced knives and stabbed him three times, —once in the breast and twice in the side,—causing wounds which there is no hope he can survive. The assailants fled as soon as they had satisfied their malice, and with considerable difficulty Goodwin dragged himself to his vessel, where he made his misfortune known. One of his shipmates went ashore to inform the police of the matter, and meeting Roundsman Rode and Officer Blair, of the Fourth Ward, he started them in pursuit of the assailants, whom, in a very short time, they found and arrested. As quickly as possible the injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he received medical attention, but yesterday afternoon his condition was so unfavorable that Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned to take his *ante mortem* deposition. The prisoners having been placed before him he unhesitatingly pointed out Robinson as the man who had stabbed him, and Jackson as an accomplice in the assault. The Jury having heard the wounded man's story brought in a verdict against the accused, who were examined by the Coroner in the prescribed manner. Both men, however, denied the truth of the charge, and stated that they had never seen their victim before. The Coroner committed them to await the result of the injuries they had caused, and the two other seamen, Jones and Donovan, were held as witnesses. Goodwin is a native of Newburyport, Mass., 33 years of age.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $17,000 | U. S. 6s '67 | 97 | |
| 2,000 | Treas. 12 ₱c. C.N's | 101⅞ | |
| 500 | do | 102 | |
| 1,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '70 | 103 | |
| 2,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 88 | |
| 10,000 | Virginia States | 75 | |
| 1,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 76½ | |
| 2,000 | Mis'ouri State 6s | 67¾ | |
| 20,000 | Penn St. 6s '90 | 70 | |
| 3,000 | Erie 3d M. B., '83 | 86 | |
| 2,000 | Ha'lem 1st M. B. | 99 | |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N. W. 2d M | 17 | |
| 4,000 | Dan. & St. Jo. B. | 55 | |
| 3,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B. | 76 | |
| 10 | Bank of New-York | 92 | |
| 20 | Mechanics' Bank | 106 | |
| 5 | Bank of America | 105¾ | |
| 10 | Union Bank | 100 | |
| 200 | Canton Co | 14½ | |
| 30 | Lel. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 29 | |
| 5 | do | 91⅝ | |
| 170 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 84⅜ | |
| 7 | do | 84¾ | |
| 78 | do | 85 | |
| 150 | do | s10 85 | |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. | c 79⅜ | |
| 100 | do | c 79⅜ | |
| 100 | do | c 79⅜ | |
| 50 | do | opg 79⅜ | |
| 150 | do | cpg 79⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s20 79⅝ | |
| 50 | do | p&c 79⅝ | |
| 200 | do | s3 79¾ | |
| 200 | do | s30 79 | |
| 250 | do | c 79⅛ | |
| 400 | do | opg 79¾ | |
| 200 | Erie R. | s10 35 | |
| 10 | do | 36 | |
| 50 | Hudson Riv. R | 44¾ | |
| 60 | do | 44¾ | |
| 100 | do | s30 44⅞ | |
| 100 | do | 44¾ | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 5s, '71, c'p | 91¾ | |
| 10,000 | Treas. 12 ₱c. N's | 101⅜ | |
| 11,000 | N. Car. State 6s | 76 | |
| 1,000 | Ken. State 6s | 97¾ | |
| 11,000 | do | 97¾ | |
| 15,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 89 | |
| 7,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. | 104¼ | |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 67¾ | |
| 20,000 | Brook. C. W. L. | 100 | |
| 1,000 | E. R. 4th M. Bds | 81 | |
| 4,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B | 76 | |
| 6 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 101 | |
| 150 | Canton Company | 14¾ | |
| 165 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 85 | |
| 60 | do | s30 84⅝ | |
| 80 | do | 84⅝ | |
| 100 | do | s30 84 | |
| 200 | Harlem R. Pref. | 38 | |
| 550 | Reading R. | s60 44⅛ | |
| 150 | do | 45 | |
| 10 | Mich. Cen. R. | 57⅛ | |
| 150 | do | 57¾ | |
| 50 | do | s30 57 | |
| 100 | do | 57⅛ | |
| 50 | do | 57 | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 15¼ | |
| 200 | do | 15 | |
| 15 | Panama Railroad | 113½ | |
| 25 | do | 113 | |
| 29 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 79⅛ | |
| 150 | do | 79⅜ | |
| 50 | do | s10 79 | |
| 50 | do | 79⅛ | |
| 100 | do | s3 79 | |
| 100 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 95⅛ | |
| 150 | Gal. & Chicago R. | s30 71¾ | |
| 100 | do | 72 | |
| 50 | do | b15 71⅝ | |
| 10 | do | 71⅞ | |
| 9 | do | 71⅝ | |
| 350 | do | 71⅝ | |
| 300 | do | s15 71⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b10 34 | |
| 50 | Chi. & Rock Isl. R. | 57⅜ | |
| 100 | do | b30 57⅝ | |
| 100 | do | s10 57⅝ | |
| 150 | do | s10 57⅝ | |
| 100 | do | 57⅝ | |
| 120 | Chi., Bur. & Q. R. | 72 | |
| 35 | do | 71⅞ | |
| 50 | do | b30 72⅛ | |
| 20 | Del., L. & West. R. | 82 | |
| 40 | Little Miami R. | 79¾ | |
| 100 | New-Jer. Cen. R. | 110 | |
| 50 | Mil. & Mis. R. | 12⅜ | |
| 250 | Cumb. Coal Pref'd. | 8½ | |

FRIDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is depressed to-day, from political causes. The debate in the Senate on Thursday is generally esteemed unfortunate for the prospect of immediate conciliation. The disposition at the early Board was to make lower prices by about 1 ₱ cent. on nearly all the speculative contracts on the Railway list, while the State securities had a further fall of 2 ₱ cent. on Tennessees, 1 ₱ cent. on Virginias, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Missouris. There was not a large business done, though something more than yesterday. In the afternoon the heavy feeling continued, and the very absence of further political news appeared to contribute to the decline in prices. New-York Central led off in the morning at 79⅞ ₱ cent. cash, and 79⅞ on the reopening of the transfers, and gradually yielded to 79@79⅛ ₱ cent. Illinois Central dropped off 1 ₱ cent. and Michigan Central 1½ ₱ cent. from yesterday's prices, and the sales of Galena, Hudson and Reading were at a concession of ¼@1 ₱ cent. Burlington and Quincey fell off 1½ ₱ cent., Panama 1 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail ¼@1 ₱ cent. In State Stocks the offerings continue rather in advance of the demand at the Board, and to effect sales lower figures are accepted for nearly all Southern descriptions. New-Yorks, on the other hand, continue in favor, and 104¼ is paid for the recent 7 ₱ cent. Loan of 1864, and 108 ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1873. Early in the day the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper were somewhat steadier than yesterday, but at the Second Board, the latter sold at 10¼ ₱ cent ₱ annum interest, and the market indisposed to absorb any considerable sums. Most of the large holders, however, decline to press sales at this rate, or even at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There is a demand for the Brooklyn City Water stock at par, including interest since 1st of January. In Railway mortgages only a limited business is going on, but prices are generally firm, and the offerings in small parcels only. The City Bank stocks remain steady.

Late in the afternoon the market was dull on the street, and the following about the latest figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 79⅝ | Galena | 71 |
| Erie | 36 | Rock Island | 57¾ |
| Hudson | 44¾ | Toledo | 33⅜ |
| Harlem | 15⅜ | Michigan Central | 56 |
| Reading | 44¼ | Michigan Southern | 44¾ |
| Illinois Central | 79 | Mich. Guaranteed | 32⅜ |
| Missouris | 67 | Panama | 113 |
| Virginias | 75 | Pacific | 84½ |

The market for Exchange is weaker for Saturday's mail than for the last market by ¼@½ ₱ cent. in actual sales on London, and full ½ ₱ cent. on Paris. Bankers' Sterling has been done at 106½@107, and Francs at f.5.32½ to the dollar. This feeling extends also to Merchant Bills on England, which rate within a wider range, say 104½@106¾ ₱ cent. The Alabama Legislature has declared the pound sterling, or gold Sovereign of Great Britain, as legal tender at $4 85, when of full standard weight. As this is 2@3 cents higher than the market value here, it is probable that some use will be made of the new regulation by sending English coin to Mobile, as the best medium with which to buy Exchange at that point.

Money is easier on call to the old stock firms in the Street, deposits being left with them in some cases as low as 5 ₱ cent., in others at 6 ₱ cent. The rule among or between the Brokers themselves is still 7 ₱ cent, and the same figure is charged on temporary loans at most of the Banks. The offering of Money in this way from outside lenders has increased this week, and the general supply is larger, both by reason of the recent and continued heavy increase of Gold from Europe, and because of the disbursement of about $1,500,000 from the Sub-Treasury on Government account since Monday morning.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. York, Jan. 26 | $125,985,153 | $87,396,946 | $28,968,942 | $7,958,595 |
| Boston, Jan. 28 | 63,231,196 | 18,185,128 | 4,532,049 | 6,374,425 |
| Phila., Jan. 28 | 25,892,765 | 14,894,200 | 4,443,781 | 2,737,638 |
| N Orleans, Jan. 26 | 15,987,898 | 19,711,637 | 16,289,886 | 6,988 081 |
| Total | $229,053,112 | $140,174,011 | $54,234,658 | $24,029,493 |
| Last week | 231,800,278 | 142,014,285 | 54,008,115 | 24,197,493 |
| Last year | 232,922,642 | 151,035,887 | 41,589,545 | 29,111,183 |

The Ocean Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 11th inst.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Jan. 26. | LOANS. Jan. 19. | SPECIE. Jan. 26. | SPECIE. Jan. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $3,000,575 | $3,078,467 | $3,231,222 | $3,210,660 |
| Canal Bank | 1,164,559 | 1,271,573 | 1,665,593 | 1,282,213 |
| Louisiana | 2,875,015 | 2,990,725 | 2,596,910 | 2,752,324 |
| Louis'a State | 3,425,903 | 3,464,509 | 4,133,361 | 3,961,248 |
| Mec. & Trad. | 986,512 | 992,973 | 933,259 | 879 482 |
| Bk. of N. O. | 1,176,384 | 1,250.546 | 1 333,711 | 1,232,266 |
| Southern Bk. | 163 63 | 197,907 | 504,795 | 576,782 |
| Union Bank | 1,167,41 | 1,095,923 | 573 846 | 578,124 |
| Merchants' | 520,03 | 456,417 | 330,815 | 411,569 |
| Crescent City | 865,47 | 899,950 | 266,96 | 221,649 |
| Bk. of Amer. | 612 56 | 619,458 | 664 37 | 624 984 |
| Total | 15,987,89 | 16,318 118 | 16,289,88 | 15 721,271 |
| | Decrease | $330,220 | Increase | $568,557 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Jan. 26. | CIRCULATION. Jan. 19. | DEPOSITS. Jan. 26. | DEPOSITS. Jan. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $2,386,940 | $2,268,295 | $3,887,818 | $3,845,468 |
| Canal Bank | 701,050 | 674 79 | 1,867 563 | 1,350,793 |
| Louisiana | 671,504 | 637,149 | 4,268,269 | 4,264,060 |
| Louis'na State | 1,441,775 | 1,370,960 | 5,119,797 | 5,081,026 |
| Mec. & Traders | 250 450 | 259.125 | 967,72 | 852,611 |
| Bank of N. O. | 437 355 | 423,075 | 1 130,581 | 1,111,707 |
| Southern Bk | 92 330 | 102.350 | 489,274 | 463,563 |
| Union Bank | 367,590 | 304,850 | 783 866 | 785,734 |
| Merchants' Bk. | 327,305 | 340,430 | 403,460 | 456,243 |
| Crescent City | 100,612 | 162,145 | 181,958 | 189,991 |
| Bk. of America | 123,145 | 121,380 | 864,360 | 839,461 |
| Totals | 6,988,881 | 6.664,554 | 19,711,667 | 19,228,697 |
| | Increase | $323,527 | Increase | $482,970 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. Jan. 26. | EXCHANGE. Jan. 19. | DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 26. | DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $2,274.267 | $2,053,385 | $ 861,403 | $423 892 |
| Canal Bank | 1,932,307 | 1,886,498 | 176,555 | 149,535 |
| Louisiana | 1,981,069 | 1,350,701 | 76,751 | 143,932 |
| Louisiana St. | 955,947 | 950.198 | 330,403 | 350,093 |
| Mec. & Traders | 168,245 | 159,748 | 57 802 | 81,896 |
| Bank of N. O. | 111,473 | 178,352 | 98,119 | 84,157 |
| Southern Bank | 673,819 | 555,001 | ..... | ..... |
| Union Bank | 166,135 | 209,779 | 75,192 | 148 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 2 1861.


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Afternoon—Rarey.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Katharine and Petruchio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York as it Is—Variety—Harry Blake.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches that the Floridians consider themselves already in a state of actual war with the United States. Lieut. James E. Jonett, attached to the steamer *Crusader*, has reported himself to the Navy Department under peculiar circumstances. He had occasion, while temporarily employed on the *Wyandotte*, to go ashore at Pensacola, when he was immediately seized by the State troops as a prisoner of war, but was subsequently released on parol of honor, with the understanding that he was not to bear arms against the State of Florida. He was then furnished with a passport, with which he left the State and proceeded to New-Orleans, where he was again threatened with arrest; consequently he took the shortest route to Washington, where he awaits the commands of the Secretary of the Navy. This outrage of the Secessionists, however, does not compare in magnitude with one contemplated at New-Orleans, but which was happily frustrated by the caution of those most immediately interested in its defeat. The *Crusader* itself, it seems, was to be siezed by the city authorities, while the officers were being entertained in a friendly way on shore. The bait did not take, and the *Crusader* still remains in the service of the Government. There was a general expectation in Washington, last evening, that exciting intelligence would soon be received from Charleston, but what this expectation was based on does not clearly appear. It probably grew out of the knowledge of the fact that Col. Hayne has received his dispatches from Gov. Pickens, relative to the proposed surrender of Fort Sumter, in connection with the fact that preparations are constantly going on in Charleston for an attack on that fortification. The Diplomatic Corps, it appears, are generally of opinion that a collision cannot now be avoided, and they have forwarded dispatches to their respective Governments to that effect.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were interesting, in view of the facts that for the first time the voice of California was heard on the National troubles, through the mouth of one of her Senators, and that Texas showed her hand for the Union through one of her Representatives. In the Senate, Mr. Ten Eyck presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, but took occasion to dissent from their sentiments. He did not believe that they truly represented the feelings of the people of New-Jersey. A resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, providing for the appointment of a Committee to cooperate with a Committee of the House, in counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, was objected to by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and laid over. The President's message was then taken up for further consideration, and Mr. Latham, of California, proceeded to address the Senate. His remarks will be found in full elsewhere. When he had concluded, the Tariff bill was reported from the Select Committee, with amendments; and the Diplomatic, and the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed. In the House, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the President, before 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, should so much be found necessary. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three. Subsequently, the report was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, made a strong Union speech. He was followed by Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, who also made a telling speech for the Union. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Democratic State Convention continued its session at Albany yesterday, and was addressed by Jas. S. Thayer, Ex-Chancellor Walworth, W. H. Carroll, of Maryland, and others. A series of resolutions was adopted, urging the settlement of the national difficulties by compromise, deprecating coercion of the seceding States, and appointing Millard Fillmore, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Amasa J. Parker, Charles O'Conor and Samuel Tilden, as Commissioners to attend the Convention soon to be held at Washington. The speech of the venerable Ex-Chancellor Walworth, opposing coercion, and depicting the horrors of civil war, produced a great sensation in the Convention. The speech of Mr. Carroll is also reported to have been very affecting.

The mass meeting, of which preliminary announcement has been made, was held in Baltimore last night. The call was to all those favoring the restoration of the Union of States, and the ostensible object was the indorsement of the Crittenden plan of compromise; but the proceedings showed very plainly that the real intention was to exert a pressure towards the calling of a State Convention. About two thousand people only attended. Messrs. Morris, Teakle, Wallace and R. M. McLean addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks in refusing to call a State Convention; denying his authority to send delegates to Washington; also, to make arrangements for electing delegates to a City Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention, to give expression of the views of Maryland.

The proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. Manierre introduced a bill for the appointment of twelve Health Commissioners for the Metropolitan District, three to be named by the Governor, six by the Police Commissioners, all of whom are to be physicians, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and Health Officer Gunn to constitute the remaining three—the Board to have entire control of the Sanitary condition of the City. In the Assembly, sundry bills were noticed, and the bill increasing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn, and transferring certain actions from the City Court to the Supreme Court passed to a third reading.

The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th ult, arrived at this port last night. The advices are two days later than those received by the *Bohemian*, at Portland. The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 20th, is also telegraphed as having passed Cape Race on Wednesday morning. The news by these arrivals is quite interesting and somewhat warlike. The most active exertions are being made in France to place the army in the most efficient condition,—an addition of seventeen regiments of infantry being provided for. The French journals deny, however, that these preparations are for any specific object, and assert that they are made simply as a measure of precaution, and to be in readiness for any sudden contingency which may arise in the Spring. Warlike measures are also on foot in Denmark, in view of certain menaces from the Court of Berlin. The whole of her troops are being supplied with rifles, horses are being purchased, soldiers are being recalled from furlough, and the fortifications of critical positions are being carefully examined. Hostilities at Gaeta were still suspended, but it was intimated that the fire would probably be renewed very soon. Affairs throughout Italy were quiet. The political troubles in the United States continue to attract the attention of the British Press. An article appears in the London *Times* of the 18th, which we reproduce elsewhere, and which is calculated to attract considerable attention here.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Mc Cunn delivered an opinion against the power of the Court to change a sentence already passed. Two or three minor pleas were taken, and the second trial of the Weidersum rape case was concluded. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed on a verdict. The action against John S. Rarey, the horse-tamer, for a violation of the contract under which he was taught the skill he possesses, was for the first time before the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Barnard, J., on a motion to examine Mr. Rarey *de bene esse* before he leaves town. In the Superior Court, at Special Term, Justice Moncrief now rendered his decision in an action for the recovery of salary for services as a Fire Warden, holding that the office was abolished, and that the answer of the Corporation setting up such a defence should be sustained on demurrer thereto.

The Stock Market was depressed yesterday under the influence of the debate in the United States Senate on Thursday, which was construed as unfortunate for conciliation. The Southern State Securities were lower by 1@2 per cent. New-York Central closed 79¼ per cent. against 79⅞ at the close of the day previous. Money in easier supply, and Exchange ¼@½ per cent. lower on the actual sales for this day's mail.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited, and prices generally favored buyers. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Provisions were inactive. Groceries attracted less attention. Whisky declined. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed were in moderate demand. Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Candles, Spices, Teas and Whalebone were very lightly purchased. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

### The Democrats at Albany.

The Democratic State Convention, called to throw its weight into the scale in favor of the Union, was gathered to its constituency yesterday. The fruit of its labors survives in the nomination of a conciliatory Commission, in its indorsement of Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise, and its protest against "coercion"—that is, against the enforcement of the laws, the collection of the Federal revenues, and the recovery of Federal property. As affecting the great national question in a beneficial way, we must confess our doubts whether the restoration of order and unity is in the least likely to be promoted by such imperfect and contradictory suggestions. Nothing is more obvious than that if the Constitution lacks vigor to defend and perpetuate itself, and secure obedience to proper laws, it is not worth the trouble of patching and tinkering with perishable compromises; and we may as well suffer the Union which rests upon so unstable a foundation to perish at once, as to totter to a tardy fall through another half century. And there are other no less palpable objections to this coupling of fidelity to the Constitution with impunity to treason. At the present moment six States of the Union are in arms, threatening the Federal Government, and demanding concessions so enormous and impossible, as to astound with their unspeakable arrogance. Opposed to these, is the great body of the American people, resolute to fight over again, if necessary, the battles which gave birth to our political system, and rendered its blessings possible; and by a firm vindication of the supremacy of law, to discourage any repetition of such seditious experiments. To the latter class these Democratic resolutions address themselves. They propose to have the defenders of the Constitution lay down their arms, in the presence of their armed adversaries; and accept such conditions as the ultra Southern party may prescribe, the victors to the conquered. For if there is no reason to believe that Mr. Crittenden's plan is acceptable to these reckless men, even when the alternative of civil war lies behind it, there is evidently the best reason to think that an assurance of peace in any event would put any such moderate basis wholly out of the question; and make reconciliation impracticable. If any doubt existed upon this point, the anxiety of Senator Mason, on Thursday, to ascertain Mr. Seward's view of coercion as the alternative of compromise, may set it at rest; especially if connected with Wigfall's subsequent declaration that no imaginable terms can now win back the seceded States. Without an absolute certainty of compulsion in the background, all schemes of conciliation are in fact futile.

But little as the Convention contributed to the public welfare, it certainly did still less for the Democratic Party. The call itself was most ill-judged and ill-timed. There is a healthy impression abroad, that at this critical moment in our national career, all partisanship and all sectional feeling should be silent, and subordinated to the higher obligations of citizenship. To bring the paltry machinery of a disorganized and beaten party to bear upon the case, is the merest mockery of patriotism and energy; and if the damaging idea has become current that a miserable attempt to manufacture the national agony into party capital was the whole purport of the gathering, there is nothing in the facts of the case, or the proceedings of the Convention to contradict it. And to reach these worthless and even destructive results, the party has been hopelessly divided; war declared between Albany and New-York; and all those opportunities for the ultimate reconstruction of the party, which at this moment should be sedulously courted, have been put hopelessly out of reach.

The whole business was thus most unhappily devised, and as badly executed. The Democracy, while exhibiting its own incompetence to deal with the actual difficulty, has deprived itself of power to respond, even in weakness, to any future demands upon its aid; and may therefore be left out of the enumeration of living, efficient, and curative influences in the body politic. In a most fatuous and gratuitous fashion it has committed *felo de se*.

Secession and a Higher Law.—We have repeatedly referred to the helpless and starving condition of the States who are just now inviting a conflict with the Federal Government. Even in Georgia, where agriculture has its most fertile and productive field, the supplies were so nearly exhausted two months ago, as to elicit a special message of the Governor to the Legislature, calling attention to the danger of approaching famine. The Legislature did nothing in the way of preparing for the calamity. It had some hundreds of thousands of dollars for provision against an improbable contingency, and not a cent for a dreadful certainty that was already pressing like a nightmare upon the popular fears, and threatening a more deadly war of extermination than any menaced by merely political justice. To prove that the urgent character of this agency has not been overstated, the following extract from the current number of the *Southern Cultivator*, an old and respectable agricultural journal, issued at Augusta, Ga., will be sufficient:

"We have been suddenly brought into a position which suggests grave probabilities of war. We are therefore arming. But we labor under a greater deficiency than the want of arms. *It is the want of bread.* The State of Georgia has not now grain enough within her limits to feed her population and domestic animals until the gathering of the next crop. It is presumed that the rest of the Cotton States are in a similar condition. Last year we obtained our supplies from the Northwest. It may be that our currency will be in a condition to prevent this supply, except at ruinous sacrifices. It may be that we shall be cut off from it altogether. This is probable, unless these supplies are immediately procured. We are presenting in Georgia, at this moment, the anomalous spectacle of a people having upwards of twenty millions of dollars' worth of the earth's products for sale, yet requiring a large proportion of the results of sale to buy the common necessaries of life, which are also the products of the soil! If we were to write until doomsday in advocacy of a mixed husbandry, we could not utter language so forcible as that which is uttered by the present crisis. *We are surprised. We are caught unprepared. We have much to sell, nobody to buy, and little to eat and wear.*"

These facial admissions to be made in the presence of an enemy; and yet they may be more useful in disarming attack than the assumption of a formidable though factitious strength. The insurgent Governments confess themselves to be on the verge of utter destitution. They have cannon, and gunpowder, and balls; but even fire-eaters require a diet more immediately nutritious than this. All the weapons in the world, and all the missiles, are of course worthless, if not borne by strong, well-conditioned and well-fed fighting men. Had the National Government possessed granaries as well as arsenals in the seceding States, the thieving sovereignties would have no difficulty in this particular. As it is, they have not the food to maintain for two months an army barely competent to repress servile insurrections, to say nothing of resisting the enforcement of National laws. The contest is already decided against them. We have only to stand still and see their precipitate rashness precipitate its own punishment. Federal authority need only await the vindication of a higher law.

### The Internal Trade of New-York.

The progress of secession has already had the effect to confirm beyond cavil the commercial supremacy of New-York. The City had previously monopolized the domestic export trade in breadstuffs and provisions, and in doing so had achieved the most remarkable success of this kind ever recorded. All her immense commerce is the creation of a well devised system of public works, controlled and directed by an enlightened and liberal policy. Thirty-six years ago, it cost $100 the ton to transport a ton of merchandise over either of the three routes between New-York and Lake Erie. Over the Erie Canal the cost per ton the past year, between the same points, averaged only $3. The effect of such reduction in transportation charges, was to enlarge in an equal degree the area of the trade of this great work. With a cost of $10 per ton this area would be described by a line drawn only a few miles from the shores of the Great Lakes. Every cent below this rate pushed this boundary in every direction further inland. The reduction of a dollar in transportation charges between Buffalo and New-York has the effect to increase the radius of this boundary 50 miles. Assuming the previous length of such radius to have been 200 miles, the extent of territories made tributary to the canal, and to the trade of the City, would equal 35,000 square miles. The reduction of another dollar per ton on cost of transportation would annex another area equal to 45,000 square miles. This has been the method of the aggressions of New-York on the trade of the interior. By a constant reduction in the cost of transportation, she has steadily removed further and further from herself the line of debatable ground between herself and her rivals, till in the northwest she may be said to have driven every competitor from the field. The produce of upper Minnesota, after a circuit of more than 2,000 miles, helps to swell the vast volume which is now flowing into her harbor. But for our public works, the produce of this distant region, soon to become one of the most valuable auxiliaries to our trade, would have had no commercial value whatever.

No statement can convey an adequate idea of the extent of the trade in breadstuffs of the City of New-York. The deliveries from the canal at tide-water, the past year, equaled 1,367,563 tons, valued at $18,183,044. The Erie and Central Railroad transported (nearly all to tide-water) 540,000 tons of vegetable food. Estimating 500,000 tons of this amount to be breadstuffs, mostly Flour, and worth $50 per ton, its value was equal to $25,000,000. The aggregate tonnage brought to tide-water by the three routes was worth at least $73,184,044. Reducing the barrels of Flour to bushels, the whole number of bushels that came to the New-York market the past year, through her three channels, equaled 71,384,143 bushels!

Of animal food two Railroads brought to tide-water the past year, 425,185 tons, worth on the average $200 per ton, and in the aggregate $85,037,000. The Canal brought 12,574 tons, valued at $2,766,694. The aggregate value brought by the three routes was $87,803,694. The aggregate tonnage of breadstuffs and animal food brought to tide-water the past year was 2,305,322 tons, and their aggregate value $160,906,778! A sum nearly, if not quite, equal to the value of the Cotton crop of the United States the past year.

All this immense commerce is simply the result of our method in the construction and management of our public works. The trade with the Western States dates back only twenty-four years. In 1836 the total tonnage arriving at the tide-water from them was only 54,000 tons; in 1860 it was 2,100,000 tons. Every year has New-York, with stealthy but firm tread, pursued its Westward march. Every year has she taken a larger and larger share of the interior trade of the country, till she has gained an undisputed monopoly of that in breadstuffs and provisions. Only one more acquisition was wanting to give New-York the *entire* trade of the interior, and render her supremacy in every particular complete and undisputed, which was to bring to herself, over her interior routes, the *Cotton* of the Southwestern and Gulf States. Every year, for a long time, has been bringing her nearer and nearer to the great fields of production of that article, till it is now fairly within her grasp. Assuming the commerce of New-Orleans to remain undisturbed, there is no doubt that the cheapest route to market for the cottons grown as far up as Memphis is *up* instead of *down* the Mississippi.

It may be assumed that the cotton grown in Tennessee, a portion of Alabama, all Mississippi and Arkansas, and a part of Louisiana, can be delivered at Cairo as cheaply as at New-Orleans. From Cairo to New-York, $4 a bale, or $16 a ton, would afford a fair business to the carrier. From New-Orleans to New-York, by the outside route, including charges at the former place and insurance, the rate cannot be estimated at less than a cent, to a cent and a quarter per pound. In favor of the interior route, is time, climate, and uniform health. There is now annually consumed in the Northern and Eastern States, nearly one million of bales. Our manufacturing establishments are already receiving large amounts through the interior routes, which will be steadily increased till the greater part consumed reaches them in this manner. All the railroads connecting the interior with the Western States, are making extensive provision for this new traffic, which is certain to be secured by our method of low charges, and by the great advantages which New-York presents as the port of shipment.

If, as now appears certain, New-Orleans follows in the wake of Charleston, that port will be speedily closed. Secession by a State is followed by precisely the same steps as the commission of a crime by an individual. He arms himself, and immediately commences erecting barriers for defence. Consciousness of wrong in both cases is the same, and leads to precisely the same results. Charleston has filled the channel to her harbor with sunken ships, a defence for an anticipated attack, and destroyed her commerce at the same time. New-Orleans will necessarily repeat the example set her, and virtually close her port. With secession, the day of her commercial greatness is passed. Hereafter, the trade peculiar to her must come to New-York. From the present year, shall we number *cotton* received through our interior routes as an important item in our exports. Once gained, it is a business we shall never lose. With it, we shall sweep the trade of the whole interior into our harbor, and be both London and Liverpool to America. Already are the railroads of the Western States, and the connecting lines to the Eastern glutted with freights which up to the present year went down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. The New-York Central alone earned from $50,000 to $75,000 more from freights in January than for the corresponding month the past year. There is no doubt that the trade, both foreign and domestic, of New-York, the present year, will exceed in amount that of any one in her past history. She will retain all she had, while secession will hand over to her the greater part of that which in times of peace had concentrated itself in the cities of the Gulf and the Lower Mississippi.

### The Latest Attempted Swindle.

In a recent article we exposed the evidently dishonest devices by which an effort is now making to secure to Cyrus H. McCormick the right to levy an onerous tax upon the farmers of the country for another seven years. We pointed out the suspicious fact that this scheme of patent extension is sought to be smuggled through, in advance of the proper time for its consideration, and just at the close of a bankrupt and ruined Administration, unequaled in history for the peculations and official knaveries perpetrated in its name, and under its responsibility. The Patent-office Bureau, while under the administration of Hon. Joseph Holt, now Secretary of War, escaped the general epidemic of corruption,—and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Executive will not allow the apprehended stain to be fixed upon that office also, in these last hours of the official year. Having established the proposition, that whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. McCormick's application, as an independent question, the only purpose of pressing it to a decision at this time, is dishonestly to anticipate, for improper purposes, the consideration of the subject by the incoming Administration, to which it properly belongs, we proceed now to demonstrate that the patentee has already received an abundant reward for his invention, and that henceforth it ought to be free to all the world.

The applicant in this case two years ago made an ineffectual effort to procure the extension of his patent of 1845. In his report, rejecting this application, Mr. Holt declared that, "at and before the date of the applicant's invention in 1845, the reaping-machine already comprised, in varying combinations, all those fundamental elements which at present enter into its composition." The patent of 1845 was granted for a "dividing apparatus," which Mr. Holt in his report declares to "consist of a device substantially the same with that previously in use, with this exception, that a crooked iron rod is employed to secure the same divergence on the inner side which had been previously effected by the inclined edge of the well-known wedge-shaped divider." For this simple improvement of a previous invention, Mr. McCormick received, as shown by the report, no less a sum than $648,957 08, notwithstanding Mr. Holt's declaration that it was "*practically inoperative and worthless.*"

The patent *now* sought to be extended is one for "providing a more advantageous *location* for the raker's seat"—not for providing a seat for the raker, because that had already been done. And for this simple improvement the patentee has received an enormous remuneration, even upon his own showing. His financial exhibit, filed with his application for extension, and upon which it is founded, is as follows:

CR.—EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Materials and labor for 31,745 machines | $1,333,427 17 |
| Miscellaneous expenses, office, &c | 561 217 42 |
| Commissions for selling | 370 331 00 |
| Rent of factory, wharves, &c | 184,000 00 |
| Insurance | 31,531 95 |
| Manufacturer's profits | 757,555 62 |
| Receipts to credit of 1845 patent, as per report of Commissioner Holt | 648 957 08 |
| Total | $3,887,020 84 |

DR.—RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proceeds of sale for cash | $2,626,749 44 | |
| Proceeds of notes on hand | 1,023,466 47 | |
| Proceeds of unsettled accounts | 66 249 85 | |
| Machines on hand | 131,885 00 | |
| Sales of parts of machines and repairs | 71,312 68 | |
| Interest on notes collected | 63,265 54 | |
| Total receipts | | $3,982,928 99 |
| Deduct expenditures | | 3,887,020 84 |
| Net total to credit of Patent of 1847 | | $95,908 14 |

But this exhibit does not fairly state the net profits of the Patentee. Estimated accurately, under the principles established by Mr. Holt's opinion of 1859, the total of items on Dr. account will reach the sum of $4,111,131 90

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| And the total credits of expenditures, &c., to be deducted, only | | 2,110 177 14 |
| Balance | | $2,000,954 76 |
| From this deduct amount to credit of Patent of 1845 | | 648 957 08 |
| Net profits on Patent of 1847 | | $1,351,997 68 |
| Add to this simple interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on amount received each year, as shown by the report | $567,270 27 | |
| Less the interest on notes collected | 63,266 54— | 504,003 73 |
| Add also profits on 4 000 machines built in 1861, which will be sold before the Patent of 1847 expires | | 237,640 00 |
| And Patent fees on 10,000 machines built in 1859 and 1860, not yet collected, but for which actions lie, at $10 each, (the fee charged is $15) | | 200 000 00 |
| And we have a grand total of | | $2,293,641 41 |

Will anybody attempt to say that over $2,250,000 is not abundant compensation for the McCormick invention covered by his patent of 1847? But if we add to this sum the amount of profits set down to the credit of the patent of 1845, we find that he has received for the trifling devices already described nearly $3,000,000! a sum which would have been ample compensation even had the services named been fundamental elements, without which no reapers could be made. $3,000,000 would be abundant recompense for years of study, disappointment and unrequited labor; and after the farmers have contributed that amount from the slowly-accumulating returns of their laborious and patient toil, for two devices—one of which has been pronounced by the patentees own brother, as a witness under oath, "not worth a cent," and by the former Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, as "inoperative and worthless," and the other of which the same high authority declares to have been the "mere location of a raker's seat"—it is a most impudent outrage to ask them to add still more to his collossal fortune.

We ask the present Secretary of War, who is familiar with the facts of this case, to call the attention of Mr. Buchanan thereto. We call upon him to interpose to protect the farmers from robbery on the one hand, and the honor of the Administration, and the good name of the Patent Bureau from danger on the other. Bad men always avail themselves of times like the present, when political revolutions impend, to plunder helpless victims, because it can be done at such a time with more certainty and less risk to themselves. It behooves the Executive, then, to be especially watchful. The evidences we have presented in this and a former article cannot fail to satisfy the President, if he will but examine them, that a fraud is now contemplated far exceeding in the amount which it will take from the people all that was stolen through the War Department when under the direction of Floyd, or from the Indian Trust Fund when under the control of Mr. Thompson. Will the Executive now put forth a hand to check it? His interference can by no possibility do any harm, but only rebuke an evident wrong; and, if he fails to interfere, the scheme of outrage within a few days may be beyond his control. It is being rapidly, earnestly and unblushingly crowded towards its consummation.

Yesterday our Washington dispatches presented additional evidence of the steadiness with which the scheme progresses. Regardless of all semblance of decency, the Patent-office refuses the briefest extension of time necessary for the procurement of testimony essential to the case. Why this unseemly haste, when the patent does not expire until October next? There is,—there *can* be but one reasonable solution of the question: the Patent-office is predetermined to dispose of the case before the 4th of March! Such a course is unusual, unjust, and reprehensible in the highest degree, and cannot be prompted by an unbiased desire to protect the rights of private citizens and the interests of the public.

### The French Press and the Roman Church.

It is a long time since the Roman Catholic Church has been honored by a determined opposition from a leading Government. The more intelligent minds of every country have united in tacitly treating it as a fast vanishing quantity, while the very panics occasionally awakened among the multitude have confirmed the impression that the real power of its priests was in the groundless fears of their enemies. But the official, or officially indorsed pamphlets and other works which have for nearly three years been published in France, show that in the nineteenth century the once great prop of the Church, now for a long time untrustworthy, has at last been turned as a battering-ram against her gates. A complete history of this literature would be an invaluable "side-piece" to the history of Italy during the past decade—and unless we are very much mistaken, ten years hence it will be found of even more importance in solving that of France.

The works of M. E. About were the first thus employed to weaken the temporal power of the Church. Since the days of Rabelais and Von Hutten, no writer has succeeded in rendering the home influences of Papacy so unutterably ridiculous. *Punch's* pictures of the Pope as a fusty, dowdy, snuffy old semi-Irish granny, are not more delightful to Protestant Englishmen than are these life-truths to any cosmopolite endowed with appreciation of humor. All the world has read them, and Garibaldi is far more indebted to them than to his favorite Dumas for aid in the campaign.

A series of pamphlets discussing Roman claims to temporal power has at last culminated in *Rome and the Bishop of France*—a work by nine anonymous authors, in which the history of the efforts of the Church to hold the sceptre and the sword as well as the crosier are set forth as strongly as concisely. It demonstrates that the Catholic unity was originally Democratic and elective, and did not become an oligarchy or dependent on the doctrine of authority until after its first claims to spiritual supremacy had grown old. This is a strong point, and one establishing a curious inconsistency in the grounds of the ecclesiastical claim to temporal power. With this it handles with cutting power the fact that the early Popes and Bishops even disclaimed this power, while the whole world, previous to Gregory VII, did not admit it.

The history of these adroit attacks on the Church shows like the career of the French Emperor himself, great evasion and many turns and windings. They have been even prohibited at times in order to make them more sought for. They have been semi-officially denied—but by their fruits we have known them. Sum them all up, contrast them with all that we do know, or think we know, of Louis Napoleon from his earliest studies and writings down to his latest acts, and we find—not a deep-seated hostility to the Church *per se*, but what is far more dangerous to it—utter disbelief in its existence for any good, and a firm resolve to *use* it, so far as available. Hostility to any phase of faith strengthens—but such ingenious and partial enmity from such a source has the true sound of the death-knell.

Independent and Impertinent.—The Toronto *Leader*, which is represented to be the organ of the Canadian Government, may much more reasonably be pronounced the organ of Slavery and secession. The identity of tone, in fact, with that of the late Washington *Constitution* might encourage a belief in a transmigration of souls; the extinct Brown yielding his spirit rather to this Northern press than to the more congenial atmosphere of Montgomery. The *Leader* is Pro-Slavery, revolutionary and rebellious. In discussing the *habeas corpus* in the Anderson case, it distinctly asserts the independence of Canada; declares against obedience to the writ and a surrender of the prisoner, and bespeaks a war of resolute resistance against the Crown and its magistrates. And at the same moment it coolly discusses the propriety of listening to any application of the Northern States looking toward annexation to Canada; with a supercilious postponement of its decision until the day, probably quite distant, when the petition shall be presented.

In all probability, very distant. For having, among many recent deplorable events, enjoyed the satisfaction of parting with the Washington organ, and witnessed the elevated character of Congress in the absence of several troublesome and irrepressible orators of fire-eating sort, recalled to their constituents, the relief is, for the moment, too grateful to admit of replacing at once the dethroned nuisances. The *Leader* has too many traits in common with these lost lights to make it a desirable acquisition. After a reasonable breathing spell, however, we may be brought to consider the desirableness of annexing Canada, and also of correcting the errors of its press.

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## The Arabia at this Port, and the United Kingdom off Cape Race.

## Warlike Preparations in France and Denmark.

## Probable Recommencement of Hostilities at Gaeta.

## The London Times on the American Crisis.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 20th January, arrived here last night, bringing £226,000 in specie.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 18th, and reached Liverpool early on the 19th.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th January.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, which sailed from Glasgow on Sunday, Jan. 20, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. All well on board.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A report was current that a considerable reduction in the British army will be made at the end of the financial year, and that the army estimates to be presented to Parliament are being prepared in accordance with that intention.

Mr. Baring had succeeded Earl De Grey in the Under Secretaryship for War.

The London *Post* contradicts the report that the English garrisons in the Mediterranean had been strengthened by additional troops, and says that no increase whatever had been made in their strength.

In the Court of Queens Bench, in the case of Russell *vs.* The Great Ship Company, in which it was sought to secure payment of the award made to Russell by Arbitrators, the Judges decided to discharge the rules and leave the parties to their remedy at law.

It was reported that the question between Newall & Co. and the Red Sea Telegraph Company, which was about to be tried in a court of law, where the whole history of the disasters of that enterprise would have been extracted, had been got rid of by a compromise, with the approval of the Government.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the political crisis in America, regards the latest news as the most important yet received, and thinks the present month is big with the fate of the American Union.

The Prince of Wales had taken up his residence at Cambridge for the purpose of pursuing his collegiate studies.

Intelligence had reached England that one of the smaller of the Bahama Islands was, in December, visited by the captain and crew of a slaver who had been wrecked on a neighboring reef, and who, after forcing the keepers of the English light-house to assist them in disembarking 500 Africans, obtained possession of a colonial schooner, on which they procured a large vessel, which returned with them and carried off the living cargo before the force, which the Governor on hearing the intelligence, had dispatched to the rescue, could arrive.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* makes the following explanation relative to the French fleet before Gaeta:

"The object of sending the Squadron of Evolutions before Gaeta, was to prevent King Francis II. finding himself suddenly invested by land and by sea in the fortress to which he had withdrawn. The Emperor wished to show a mark of sympathy to a Prince cruelly tried by fortune; but His Majesty, true to the principle of non-intervention, which has been the sole guide to his conduct towards Italy since the peace of Villafranca, did not pretend to assume an active part in a political struggle. By prolongating itself beyond the provisions which gave rise to it, this demonstration naturally assumed a different character. The presence of our flag, destined solely to cover the retreat of His Sicilian Majesty, under conditions of a nature to shield his dignity, became looked upon as an encouragement to resistance, and assumed the shape of material support. Hence incidents soon occurred which imposed upon the Commander-in Chief of the Squadron the obligation of reminding the Neapolitans as well as the Piedmontese, of the part of strict neutrality prescribed to him, and which it was almost impossible for him to maintain. It was more important for the Government of the Emperor not to accept the responsibility of such a position, as frank and reiterated declarations did not allow of any misrepresentation of his intentions. Since the end of October, in fact, Vice-Admiral de Tinan was instructed to inform King Francis II. that our vessels could not remain indefinitely before Gaeta as passive spectators of a struggle which would only lead to a greater effusion of blood. The same intimation was made repeatedly to his Sicilian Majesty, whose courage had so completely saved his honor in the case. Meantime the circumstances we have alluded to have assumed a more serious aspect, and wishing to conciliate the requirements of a policy of neutrality with the first idea which induced him to procure for King Francis II., the means of a free departure, the Government of the Emperor has made itself the intermediary of a proposition of armistice, which has been acquiesced in by the two belligerent parties. Stopped *de facto* on the 5th of the present month, hostilities will remain suspended till the 19th of January, and it is also at that date that Vice-Admiral De Tinan will leave Gaeta."

The following warlike announcement is from Buller's lithographic sheets:

"Great activity prevails at this moment in our arsenals. Although there is no indication of war breaking out, preparations are being made for every contingency. All soldiers not considered capable of enduring a campaign are about to be sent to the depôts of their regiments, and their places are to be filled with efficient men who have already served for six or seven months. The army will be ready to commence a campaign in the month of March. I repeat that these are merely measures of precaution, which it is to be hoped future events will render unnecessary. As to the notice published by the Minister of War, which orders field-officers to supply themselves with horses by the 1st of February next, it is a mere stancing order, which is published annually at this period."

It has been usual only to call out half the number of recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only liable to serve in case of extraordinary need; but the *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a circular from the Minister for War, giving directions that by the express command of the Emperor every man of the contingent voted, is to be called to arms at once, and assigned to a particular regiment. The recruits will then be divided into two portions, the first of which will serve regularly as before, while the second will be drilled during three months the first year, two months the second year, and one month the third year, being all the time equipped like the regular army, and receiving the same pay.

It is stated that the Bank of France has experienced a further drain of gold to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 sterling since the publication of its monthly return in the week preceding.

The London *Times* states that the Bank of France had entered into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburgh, analagous to that recently effected with the Bank of England, for the exchange of a certain sum of silver for gold. The amount is thirty millions of francs.

It was reported that a semi-official article was about to appear in one of the Paris journals, declaring that, should Piedmont make war against Austria, she must expect no aid from France either moral or material.

The Paris papers are instructed to contradict the reported differences between Gen. Goyon and the Papal Government.

The *Pays* says that the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Lasconi would arrive in Paris on the 25th of January.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says it may be relied upon that a bill will be laid before the Corps Legislatif, early in the session, for a levy of 150,000 men, being an increase from last year of 50,000—the army to be increased by 17 additional regiments of infantry.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was dull and drooping. Rentes closed at 67.20.

### ITALY.

Hostilities continued suspended at Gaeta, but the Paris correspondent of the *London Post* telegraphs that it was believed the fire would be resumed Monday, the 21st of January, and that the Sardinians were resolved to attack by sea without delay.

Three French vessels-of-war, from Gaeta, had

dred at Toulon, and on the 17th there was but one French ship remaining off Gaeta.

The reactionary bands in the Abruzzi had been beaten, and the disturbances suppressed.

Baron Pozzo had been consulted upon the formation of a new Administration at Naples, and the fact had produced an excellent effect there. The new Council of Lieutenancy includes: Liberio Romano, Interior; D'Aossa, Justice; Sparento, Police; Latrasa, Finance; Imbriani, Public Instruction; Mancini, Ecclesiastical Affairs; and Oberti, Public Works.

A letter from Naples says that Garibaldi had written to some of his friends there, saying that he should probably go to Constantinople before long.

The tendency to a war in the Spring was said to be slackening in Italy. Some arrests had taken place at Rome, on account of the political demonstrations in the Apollo Theatre.

### DENMARK.

The *Berlinske Tidende*, of Copenhagen, announces that the Minister for War has caused the whole of the Infantry to be supplied with rifled muskets, and that steps have been taken to increase the number of horses for military purposes, and for the speedy recalling of the soldiers on furlough. The same journal also says that preparations are being made for the evacuation of the arsenal of Rendsburg. The military corps of engineers has been ordered to submit to the Government plans for the extension of the fortifications of Danenwicke and of the redoubts of Frederica. The artillery is to receive several rifled batteries.

A Royal decree had been published calling out 6,700 sailors from the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig.

An address was in course of signature calling on the King to resist every attempt from abroad to interfere with the internal affairs of Denmark, and not to abandon the Danish nationality in the Duchy of Schleswig.

### RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government had sent a circular to its Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are accredited, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the warlike projects attributed to the German Governments relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark. It shows that the state of Southern Europe is sufficiently complicated without exciting any more difficulties in the North.

### TURKEY.

Gen. Klapka was in the Principalities preparing for a rising in Hungary. The arms conveyed in Sardinian ships were to be landed in Montenegro, whence they would be dispatched to the Banat

The trials at Beyrout had been concluded. The Druse prisoners were sentenced to death, and the Turkish to exile.

It is stated that the Porte was forming an army of 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve, on the Danube, to be commanded by Omar Pasha This demonstration is directed equally against the Principalities and against Russia.

The reported attack by Montenegrins on the town of Spuz had not taken place. It was intended, but was prevented by foreign intervention.

### BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had arrived at Lisbon with later news from Rio. Coffee was quiet at 5,300@5,500 reis. Stock, 100,000 bags. Exchange on London 27@26½.

## The Threatened Disruption of the United States.

*From the London Times.*

The news just received from the United States is the most important that has come to us since the beginning of the present troubles. No one could read the intelligence from Washington and the letter of our New-York correspondent without feeling that the present month is big with the fate of the American Union. We are almost afraid to give publicity to the apprehensions which prevail. The excessive confidence of the Northerners that all would end well is giving place to sharp anxiety, and, though they seem still to expect the preservation of the Union, it is evident that they look for events which must be most disastrous to American society. The first step towards what the Southerners and their friends speak of as civil war has been taken by President Buchanan. Roused by the disapprobation with which his Message had been received all through the North, he has adopted a more vigorous policy, and declared his intention of executing the law and upholding the Federal authority. When the Charleston Convention decreed the Secession of South Carolina Commissioners were dispatched to Washington to negotiate for the peaceable recognition of the new nationality. At first there were not wanting symptoms that the President would yield to these treasonable emissaries. He received them, and in a manner entered into negotiations with them, though professing to consider them only as "distinguished citizens of the United States from South Carolina." However, the preliminary demands of these gentlemen have been rejected by the President. The Federal Government will not evacuate Fort Sumter; it will persist in collecting the customs in the port of Charleston, and for that purpose has appointed a Collector, who will discharge his duties in a revenue cutter, under the protection of a United States frigate—the *Brooklyn*—which was ordered to be in readiness to start for Charleston at once. The Commissioners consequently telegraphed to Gov. Pickens to put the State on a war footing, and to concentrate all its forces at once. It is also said that the secession leaders, having discovered that the *Brooklyn* and another vessel were about to leave Norfolk for Charleston, had telegraphed to their sympathizers to have the "Minute Men" in readiness to seize them. The Administration was on the watch to prevent the act. In short, Mr. Buchanan seemed likely to act vigorously in defence of the Union—so much so that Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War and a Southern partisan, had resigned. On the other hand, there could be no doubt that all the Cotton States would secede within three weeks, and as little that if any attempts were made at coercion, the border Slave States would give active help to the Seceders, and probably join their Confederacy.

But for much of this we are prepared. That Georgia, Alabama, and the rest would follow the example of South Carolina was certain, and it could hardly be supposed that the President would at length make some resistance to the demands of the Seceders. What is most important in the late news is the rising spirit of the North and the growing determination to act with vigor against the Disunionists. The Governors of the two great States of New-York and Pennsylvania had delivered their messages at the opening of the session of their respective Legislatures, and had denounced secession in the strongest terms. "To permit or acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure," says the Governor of New-York. "The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities in all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws their just, earnest, and faithful support." Senator Spinola had immediately offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to tender to the National Administration 10,000 militia "to put down insurrection in one part of the country." It is probable that Pennsylvania will be equally energetic. The West will certainly take up the question still more warmly.

We can now understand the anxiety which prevails in the South, and imagine how a denunciation of the Northern project of civil war, like that contained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day, should work on the feelings of the galleries in a Southern city like Washington. But what is the great danger—what is the temptation to a violent course, against which this gentlemen thought it necessary to warn the North? When the President has solemnly declared that, though South Carolina is not constitutionally entitled to secede, yet she cannot be hindered in the revolutionary exercise of her sovereign rights; when the House of Representatives have voted, by a large majority, that the employment of force to coerce the seceding State is impracticable; when the Custom-house and the Post office are actually worked by Carolinian officials; when the New-York Press heads the news from Charleston with the title, "Foreign Intelligence," what can be the chance of civil war against which the Senator from Louisiana thinks it right solemnly to warn his fellows! This is a question to which no certain answer can be given at present, even in America, much less in this country. The minds of men across the Atlantic are agitated by occurrences to which nothing similar is recorded in the history of this country. When the British fleet mutinied at the Nore, when Ireland was in open rebellion, when Bonaparte was at Boulogne, when England stood alone against the consolidated French Empire—at any of these periods people might be anxious, alarmed, depressed; but they had a confidence in the future, since they felt that a nation can never be destroyed but by its own guilt. Thinking men in America are probably more discouraged than we were when the sword of a military despotism was at our breasts. They feel that their country runs the greatest of all dangers—that of being ruined by itself. No foreign enemy, no European tyrant, no base oligarchy threatens them. The fabric of Democratic Government is to be rent asunder in the name of popular right, and by means of universal suffrage. Caricatures represent the jubilation of the European sovereigns at the event. Sermons are full of despondency. Public speeches in the North have generally affected to doubt the seriousness of the movement and have expressed a confidence that the separation will only be temporary. This, in fact, is the hope which has kept the North, and still more the West, quiet. It was still indulged at the close of last year, and it remains to be seen how far it is founded on a right estimate of things. But, supposing the sanguine politicians, of whom Mr. Seward is a type, to be in the wrong; supposing the gulf between Free and Slave soil, when once made, to widen daily more and more; supposing the pride, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary interests of the Southerners to be satisfied by their new independence, what will be the action of the rest of the Federation? Will the North give up with the Slave States all the vast continent which lies to the South and West of them? Are all the dreams of American ambition to be forever foregone by the youth of New-England and New-York, Ohio and Michigan, the most active and enterprising populations of the Republic? If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, follow; if a Southern Federation be formed and take its place among the powers of the earth there can be no hope of keeping the Border Slave States. These will be drawn by a natural affinity to detach themselves from the North and join the Slaveholding Federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the Free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch Abolitionists. It would, in fact, make the Southern Federation the real United States, as far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancesters would have called a "Rump." The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinguished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future than Canada. Every natural advantage would be on the side of the Slave States. Look at the map, and you will see what a narrow slip of country composes the free soil of the American Federation. Only the sea coast from the British frontier to the Delaware belongs to it; all the rest, stretching far away down the Atlantic along the Gulf of Mexico, is in the hands of the slaveowners. The mouth of the Mississippi is there; the Missouri and Arkansas, the great arteries of the extreme West are theirs. Virginia pushes a spur of territory to within less than a hundred miles of Lake Erie, and thus divides the Atlantic Free States from the West in a manner highly dangerous to their future union. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the connection between New-York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive the total separation of the South. The North would have a territory as straggling as that of Prussia, and the Western region would soon find it advantageous to dissolve its union with the Eastern. In the meantime, all the riches of the New World would be in the grasp of the Southerners. Instead of exploring the inhospitable regions in the neighborhood of the British frontier, which would be all that remained to the North the slaveowners would carry their "undeniable property" into lands blessed with every advantage of climate, soil, and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States. New Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions. Arizona will follow. Mexico must in a few years be conquered, and the Southerners, lords of the most magnificent domain in the world, would control the passage between the two oceans.

In short, if the Union lets South Carolina go, there is no saying what may go with it. It is very well to speculate on the return of an erring sister, but experience shows that secessions, when once made, are not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and West there are masses of people so earnest in the advocacy of strong measures to prevent a disruption, that the President may be forced into active measures. For our own part whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that, in this country, there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial. Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war, in a flourishing country and among a kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union.

## Latest by the Arabia.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON Saturday, Jan. 19.

Extreme depression prevails in the market. Owing to a pressure of sales by speculative holders, all stocks have fallen. The Funds show steadiness, but an improvement of ⅛ was not sustained.

The *Globe* says an influential firm is in difficulties, with liabilities estimated at from £300,000 to £400,000.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Sir Thos. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M. P. from Lanarkshire, will probably be selected to move the address in the House of Commons in answer to the speech from the Throne.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Admiral Barbier de Tinau, with the remainder of the French fleet, left the waters of Gaeta to-day.

TURIN, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The whole French squadron has left Gaeta.

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 18.

Troops embarked here yesterday for Naples. Two frigates have left for Gaeta.

GENOA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Courrier Mercantile* publishes letters from Naples, dated 15th inst, stating that several thousand Bourbonians under the command of Gen. Looza, had entered the Neapolitan Provinces through the Roman Territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces, near Tagliazzo, compelling them to retire on Avezzano

Gen. Tonnes has left with reinforcements for Nora.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree reducing from 40 to 10 francs per hundred kilogrammes, the figure at which merchandise imported into France is taxed according to the net weight.

A PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Prussian-Austrian Gazette* again states that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees to Austria the possession of Venice.

The meetings of the Cabinet will be resumed next Friday.

The King of Prussia, on the 16th inst, met all the Generals present at Berlin, and according to the *Gazette* thus spoke to them:

"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need of all your devotedness. If I and the Princes who aid me desire the maintenance of peace, and do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to defend ourselves. Do not indulge in any illusions. If we do not succeed in turning aside the conflict you shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish if we are not willing to perish. Addressing the Minister of War, he said: You must courageously endeavor to make the army what it ought to be for the future prosperity of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says this speech has created great sensation in that capital, and that the King of Prussia is aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine?

The death of Lord Elphinstone is announced.

## Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 18th showed increased dullness, and in Consols there was a further fall of ⅛ ₱ cent, the closing quotations being 91⅞@⅝ for money, and 91⅛@⅜ for account.

In the discount market the demand was active, but not pressing, and the best bills continued to be taken at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

£70,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank on Friday for America.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in billion of £400,023. The amount now held is £11,775,363.

Baring, Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1¼d., dollars 5s. ¼d., eagles 76s. 7d. nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report that during the past week but very little business was transacted in American Securities and, with few exceptions, prices continue entirely nominal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1874 | 85 | @ 87 |
| Kentucky 6 ₱ cent bonds, 1868 | 74 | @ 88 |
| Maryland 5 ₱ cent, sterling bonds | 90 | @ 95 |
| Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent., sterling bonds | 101 | @ 102 |
| Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank bonds | 12 | @ 14 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. stock | 83 | @ 84 |
| Do. 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1877 | 83 | @ 85 |
| Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1886 | 76 | @ 78 |
| Do. 5 ₱ cent. sterling bonds, 1888 | 76 | @ 79 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent | 86 | @ 88 |
| Do. 6 ₱ cent | 86 | @ 88 |
| Do. shares | dis | 31 @ 30 |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869 | 88 | @ 90 |
| Do. shares | 45 | @ 52 |
| New York Central 6 ₱ cent | 86 | @ 88 |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent | 91 | @ 92 |
| Do. shares | 71 | @ 76 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1867 | 90 | @ 92 |
| Do. do. 1859 | 87 | @ 89 |
| Do. do. 1883 | 76 | @ 78 |
| Do. shares | 34 | @ 35 |
| Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1865 | 103 | @102 |
| Do. do. 1872 | 99 | @101 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent | 87 | @ 89 |

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan 19—A. M.

Cotton.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The week opened with a good demand and firm market, but when the *Persia* arrived with accounts of the progress of the secession movement, and the unsatisfactory political intelligence arising therefrom, a very active and stimulating demand ensued, so much so as calculated to enhance the value of the article seriously, if importers had not continued their course of selling freely as landed. The rise has been about ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb., in qualities at and above 7d., and ¾d. ₱ lb. under that figure, whilst the common classes, at and under 6d, are very scarce." Other Cottons have also advanced—Sura's to the extent of ¼d. The sales of the week have been 131,550 bales, including 35,500 to speculators, and 16,400 to exporters. The market yesterday (Friday) continued active, the business reaching about 20 000 bales, of which one-half was taken for speculation and export. It closed buoyant, at the following authorized quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 8d. | Middling Mobiles | 7⅞d. |
| Middling Orleans | 7¾d. | Fair Uplands | 7¾d. |
| Fair Mobiles | 7¾d. | Middling Uplands | 7¾d. |

The stock on hand is estimated at 519 870 bales, including 364,570 American. The quotations for middling Cotton in the private circulars are in general higher than those given above, and Messrs. James Hewett & Co. quote Middling Orleans as high as 7⅝d. ₱ lb., and others in proportion. They also report the quantity of Cotton at sea, at this date, as 275,000 bales, against 168,000 at the same time last year.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

is very dull, and there was not sufficient business done yesterday in goods or yarns to test prices fairly.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour dull and difficult to sell at the reduced quotations; Extra State, 29s.@29s. 9d.; other brands, 29s. 6d @30s. Wheat in small demand and a shade easier; Red Western, 11s. 4d @12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 9d @13s.; White Western, 13s @13s. 3d.; Southern, 14s.@15s. Corn more freely offered, and mixed obtainable at 38s.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; White, 39s @41s.

Provisions.—Beef very dull and nominally unaltered. Pork very quiet. Bacon slow of sale, and again easier. Lard, under arrivals has further slightly declined; Fine American, 48s 6d.@49s.; good refining nominal, at 47s. Tallow in fair request but North american rather cheaper, owing to arrivals; sales at 57s.@58s.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes in moderate demand, at 29s @30s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. @30s. for Pearls. Sugar rather more steady, at the decline of last week. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, but firm. Linseed has further declined ¼ ₱ quarter. Linseed Cakes—sales of American, at £11@£11 5s In Linseed Oil no sales reported. Cod Oil sells at £36. Sperm, £104@£106. Resin, on the spot, rather lower; sales of common, at 4s 3d.@4s. 4d. Rather more inquiry for arrival. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 3s. @30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros report, Corn Market steady but inactive. Quotations unchanged Iron dull; Rails £5 5s.; Bars, £5 10s; Scotch Pig, 49s. Coffee in better demand. Sugars quiet, but close rather firmer. Tea firm at full prices; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Spirits Turpentine sells at 31s. Tallow firm at 59s. 6d.@60s. Rice firm. Linseed Cakes improving; best barreled New-York, £12 5s.; best bags, £11 15s. Sperm Oil scarce at £104 for American. Cod, £37 10s. Linseed in better demand at 28s.@28s. 3d. Whalebone dull

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending Jan. 16.)

Cotton had been very active and prices had advanced. The week's business was 50,000 bales, on the spot and to arrive, at 98 for *bas*, and 102 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*. The stock was about 119,000 bales. Wheat firm and rather dearer. Ashes firm, on the spot, but weaker for lots to arrive. Coffee tending downward. Oils easier for Whale. Rice drooping Sugars dull. Tallow in steady demand. Wheat dull but unaltered.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday. Jan. 20.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters at very full prices.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday evening.

American securities slightly declined to-day.

Illinois Central Shares 36@35 discount. Erie 30.

Consols 91⅜@91⅝ for money and 91⅝ for account.

The *Arabia* took £226,000 in specie.

## The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb 1.

The Jackalow trial, for robbery on the high seas, was closed to-day. Col Cannon finished a most able argument on the part of the Government.

The Judge charged the jury very clearly and ably. He said the jury had but two points to consider, the first and second counts charging Jackalow with the robbery of the Lents, and by force, of gold and silver coin, bank bills and one coat, and on the second count of taking the coat.

If the robbery was an after thought after the murder, it would be nothing more than *larceny*. If the murder was committed with the intention of taking the goods, then it was *robbery*.

If they found the prisoner guilty, then they must also fix the locality of the robbery.

The jury went out at 4 o'clock,

LATER.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The jury have not yet agreed. The Court stands adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## Sudden Death of an Army Officer.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 1.

A man, who is supposed to be, from letters and papers found in his possession, Lieut. B. D. Forsyth, of the United States Army, was found dead in his bed this morning, at the Delaware House, in this place. He is supposed to have friends in or near Quincy, Illinois, and in New York City, as he has letters in his possession directed to him at both places. Any information as to his friends will be gladly received by the Coroner of this place.

[The officer found, as above, is First Lieut. Benjamin D. Forsythe, Third Infantry. He entered the service in July, 1848; and was deemed an efficient officer.]

## The St. Louis Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

Major Bell, commander of the Arsenal at this city, has been superseded by Capt. Jones, who enters upon his duties Monday next.

## Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* Capt. Berry, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York.


[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1860.

*Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Agent for Herring's Safes.*

Dear Sir: In the recent fire which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices were two of Herring's Safes—one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one in the School Commissioner's room, in the third story.

We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (be one forty, and the other sixty hours,) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.

We think if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, it at all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"Fire-proof."

The castors on one, and the plates on the other, were melted off.

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER,
President Board of Councillors.
GEORGE D. DOUSMAN,
City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD,
Superintendent of Schools.

$1,000 reward is still freely offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security from fire now known, is manufactured only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO, New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO, Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

The beautiful Canary birds and wild African Savages close their exhibition to day at Barnum's Museum, where Old Adams' entire California menagerie, and the performance of the elegant drama, "Lady of St. Tropez" is performed both afternoon and evening, and all for one admission to the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No 42 Fifth-avenue.

**I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and** William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

**Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.**—Dr. S. N. Marsh of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

**Croup! Croup! Croup!**

Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROUP TIPPET, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent croup. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores or the principal office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

**Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly** natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st Sold and privately applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**The Sterling Gas Regulator**
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

**Ten Thousand Ladies Wanted**—To each buy a pair of satin slips or gaiters for balls and parties or a pair of india-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No 347 Canal-st.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Improved**
SEWING-MACHINES,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

**New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also** Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. Batchelor, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled.** At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

**Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest** article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

**The New Gothic Furnace is the Best and** cheapest Heater in the market. Call and see it at BARTLETT & LESLEY'S,
No. 426 Broadway.

**Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed** in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.


## DIED.

Benedict.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Abigail G. Bogardus, wife of Samuel H. Benedict, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 197 I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 11 Perry-st, without further invitation.

Walton.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, of disease of the heart Sarah Howard, youngest daughter of Thomas J. and Ruth Walton, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family, and of her uncle, Harry Howard, and the members of Company H, Seventy first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 3, from All Saints Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation

Van Woert.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Henry, son of John V. and Louisa Van Woert, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 195 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av, without further invitation.

Martin.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Mr. Sheldon Martin, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 301 Monroe-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Wulford.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 1, John David, youngest son of John and Louisa Mulford.

The funeral from No. 228 West 14th-st, this day (Saturday), Feb 2 at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

Fowler.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, of diphtheria, Freddie, youngest child of Charles A. and Harriet M. Fowler aged 3 years 2 months and 11 days.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Hardy.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 1, of congestion of the brain, Henrietta, second daughter of William and Harriet E. Hardy, and grand daughter of the late Henry Tudor, of Newburgh, aged 6 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Summ-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Newburgh N. Y., and Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

Place.—In Brooklyn on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, Jennie, youngest child of Ephraim B. and Jane Place, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 371 Pacific st., between Bond and Nevins.

Knight.—In Williamsburgh on Thursday evening, Emma Jane infant daughter of James and Emmeline Knight, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, next Sabbath afternoon, Feb 3 at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 47 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

Harding.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 30 Mrs Lucy Harding, relict of the late Capt. Samuel Harding aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, E. Lewis, No. 37 Willow-st, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Moore.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb 1, Marie Edith, daughter of V. Mumford and Elizabeth W. Moore in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Fowler.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Joseph S. Fowler, in the 69th year of his age.

Jones.—Michael H. Jones and Wm F. Jones, only sons of Wm. and Gwyn Jones: the former in Utica N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 18, aged 26 years; the latter at the residence of his parents in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan 14, aged 24 years. They were buried in one grave in Redfield, Oswego County N. Y.

Clark.—At Niles, Mich., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, of apoplexy, Andrew J. Clark, of New-York City, aged 51 years.


**ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,**
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 105, Feb 1, 1861.*
7, 76, 59, 70, 49, 16, 61, 14, 22, 63, 44, 52, 38, 41, 33.

*Class No. 106, Feb. 1, 1861.*
24, 62, 48, 21, 68, 31, 53, 30, 47, 34, 35, 16.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Feb 1 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN.

Made from New York Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

Also, the very best Shirt that can be made at $2 each.

Self Measurement for Shirts.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
387 Broadway, up stairs,
NEW-YORK.

F. R. ROBINSON'S INDEXICAL
SOAP FOR THE TEETH.

A perfect Dentrifice. It effectually rids the mouth of the tartar which renders the breath so impure and disagreeable—it gives tone and strength to the gums, and a clear, pearly whiteness to the teeth, preventing their premature decay.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and others.

HOWE'S SCALES. | LILLIE'S SAFES.

40 SECOND-HAND SAFES of different makers for sale cheap. Also Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

Useful and Economical.—Hegeman & Co.'s Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing, and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded of by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to I. K. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing &c., to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. C. Bryant, | Eugene C. Bronson, |
| John K. Williams, | Daniel Drew, |
| Chas. H. Marshall, | R. H. McCurdy, |
| Morris Ketchum, | Chas. W. Elliott, |
| Daniel Lord, | James B. Wadsworth, |
| | Seth B. Hunt. |

**WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.**

☞ In New-York, consumption carries off on an average 230 persons monthly, or a general aggregate of about 2,760 for twelve months.—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Is it not important, when this startling fact is realized, that such a specific as WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME should be thoroughly known to all. This article, now regularly prescribed by the medical faculty, has performed most miraculous cures in those suffering from consumption. The chemical properties of the Phosphate of Lime are well known in medicine, as supplying the necessary ingredients for reproducing cells, and healing the lungs when ulcerated. Added to the all-powerful properties of Cod Liver Oil a mixture is thus produced that has proved a blessing indeed to the consumptive. Another advantage which this preparation possesses over the plain Cod Liver Oil is, that the unpleasant taste is entirely removed, and the medicine rendered pleasant and palatable to the most delicate taste. For sale by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st. Boston. In New-York, by J. WILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and BARNES & PARK.

**RABBI RAPHALL'S FAST-DAY SERMON**
BIBLE VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

Delivered at the Greene-st. Synagogue, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. Raphall. Now ready in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents; and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.

*** Copies sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

**NEW BOOKS.**

**HALLECK'S MILITARY ART.**

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH
ELEMENTS
OF
MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE;
OR
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN
STRATEGY, FORTIFICATION, TACTICS OF BATTLES, &c.
EMBRACING
THE DUTIES OF STAFF, INFANTRY, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS,
Adapted to the use of Volunteers and Militia.
SECOND EDITION.
With Critic l Notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars.
By H. Wager Halleck, A. M.,
Late Captain of Engineers, United States Army.
1 vol, 12mo., 449 pages. $

### Sunday Schools in New-York City.

MR. R. G. PARDEE communicates to the *Evangelist* the following tabular statement, which he says is an accurate Sunday School census of our City. The reports from the various schools include their largest holiday rolls, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, awarding to every school the greatest number claimed as in connection, and in no case their smallest average attendance. It will be seen that the six lower Wards below Canal-street are not much more neglected than the four large up-town wards from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street:

| Wards. | Population in 1860. | Children between 5 and 15 years. | Sabbath Schools. | Children in Sabbath Schools. | Children not in Sabbath Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18,120 | 2,500 | 3 | 500 | 1,900 |
| 2 | 2,500 | 330 | 2 | 420 | — |
| 3 | 3,757 | 450 | 2 | 900 | — |
| 4 | 21,994 | 3,666 | 5 | 1,750 | 1,946 |
| 5 | 22,341 | 3,450 | 7 | 2,150 | 1,300 |
| 6 | 26,698 | 4,100 | 6 | 1,900 | 2,200 |
| 7 | 40,006 | 7,200 | 13 | 2,500 | 4,700 |
| 8 | 29,722 | 7,000 | 16 | 3,090 | 3,930 |
| 9 | 44,326 | 8,000 | 17 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 10 | 22,051 | 5,000 | 15 | 2,700 | 2,300 |
| 11 | 50,603 | 12,000 | 17 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| 12 | 30,048 | 6,000 | 14 | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| 13 | 32,917 | 6,200 | 11 | 2,700 | 3,500 |
| 14 | 28,087 | 5,000 | 10 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 15 | 27,588 | 5,000 | 14 | 2,900 | 2,100 |
| 16 | 45,182 | 9,000 | 20 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| 17 | 72,955 | 14,000 | 25 | 5,000 | 8,000 |
| 18 | 57,464 | 11,500 | 27 | 5,800 | 5,700 |
| 19 | 32,841 | 6,000 | 12 | 2,400 | 3,600 |
| 20 | 67,564 | 13,000 | 26 | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| 21 | 49,063 | 9,500 | 25 | 5,700 | 3,800 |
| 22 | 61,752 | 12,000 | 20 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| Tl. | 814,277 | 150,896 | 307 | 70,300 | 80,519 |

We here see that a very great and important work remains to be done. If we include the children up to the age of 18 years, as computed in the State Census, we should hardly find less than 160,000 neglected children within the bounds of New-York City at the present time.

### Affairs in Mexico.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—PUEBLA SURRENDERED—STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on Jan. 23, arrived at New-Orleans on the 27th ult. The *Mexican Extraordinary*, of Jan. 8, has the following interesting items:

"The call for the approaching elections has already been published.

At length it appears a fixed fact that President JUAREZ is on his way to this Capital. He should have left Vera Cruz at latest, on the 5th inst., and is, therefore, due here to-day or to-morrow. His presence will, doubtless, give a new impulse, as well as direction to the Government.

Puebla has at last given up. Gen. CHACON, seeing the prompt and energetic steps taken to force him to surrender, has made the best of a bad bargain and sent in his adhesion to the Constitutional Government.

According to one of our cotemporories CAJEN and one of his officers, named MARQUEZ, have been shot, at a place called Tanque del Pasage. His death is a guarantee for the peace of Durango.

A new line of telegraph is spoken of to connect Tampico and San Luis Potosi, passing the Ciudad Victoria and Tula. It is now time that the line from here to Vera Cruz should be put in order.

On the day on which Sr. PEREZ GALLARDO took possession of the offices of the archbishop he found from $25,000 to $26,000 in silver, 44 ounces in gold, and 123 marks of worked silver, about $300,000 altogether, which was at once delivered over to the army of the nation.

In a letter published in the *Boletin de Noticias*, of this morning, from the pen of Gen. ORTEGA, we are pleased to know the Republic presents such a tranquil aspect at this moment. Gen ORTEGA says VICARIO has offered to recognize the Constitutional Government, and that the settlement of the matter rests with the President. MEJIA has done the same, and to prevent any of his trickery, a force has already been sent against him. CHACON has already given up. The forces of MARCELINO COSIO in Costa Rica are few and unimportant. The forces of LOZADO, who recognize neither party, are now surrounded by the Constitutionalists from Sinola and Jalisco. CAJEN is dead. And finally, Gen. ORTEGA considers, as we do, that the Conservative Party is dead to rise no more. The weight of public opinion is too great.

Gov. GARZA, at Tampico, has agreed to allow the payment, for revenue duties, of 50 per cent. of Mexican custom-house paper, balance in cash, for merchandise out of the limited boundaries of the *Zona libre* law. A high tariff is now in operation—that of 1856."

The Legislature of South Carolina has made further modifications in the "National" standard. It now consists of a blue field, with a white palmetto tree in the middle, upright. The white crescent in the upper flag staff corner remains as before, the horns pointing upward. No further change is expected until the Legislature meets again.


ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 495 Broadway, sole Agents.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS."—We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains the MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.

The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of Credit in the several trades and places reported; and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes may occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week.

This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate where such ownership exists.

The work, with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $100 a year.

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Jan. 12, 1861. No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

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STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
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Marble Mantels, Statuary and an Italian vein of the best quality and patterns, for sale at a large reduction from usual prices.
Call at Nos. 326 and 328 Navy-st., or No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. MARTIN OLSEN.

TAXES ON WAKEFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, Unionport, Pelhamville, Olinville, Washingtonville &c., may be paid through me, at the 14th Ward Hotel, Village of Westchester, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb 4, 5 and 6. Sale of lots for back taxes this year. JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church of the Messiah. For terms, address DERAY & JACKSON, No. 489 Broadway.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OPENING BUSINESS on or information connected with the West Coast of South America can obtain the same by addressing GEORGE R. STEVENSON, No. 106 9th-st., Commission Agent, Valparaiso, Chili, S. A.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—WANTED, TO SUPPLY a party or parties with from 40 to 200 quarts of milk daily, for the season, by a farmer residing a few miles from the City. Apply to BREESE & CO.'S Express, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND FOUR OR SIX cylinder printing machines, folio size, about 32x46. Persons having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by applying to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st. New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

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Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. An experience and prayer meeting for the promotion of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Also preaching every Evening next week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free. A collection taken up at each service to defray expenses.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., Pastor of the Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in their house of worship, in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Expository Lecture at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the conclusion of the morning service.

BOY PREACHING.—MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—A. M., *The Gifts of the Spirits*; P. M., at 3 *The Signs of the Present Times*, by Rev J. LINCH Evening, at 7, the Boy Preacher, HALSEY MEGR, aged 17, will preach. All are cordially invited. Seats are free. Special collection all day for Rev. J. Litch, he being about to leave the City.

THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA, THE MISTAKEN RELIGIOUS SEEKER.—Will be the subject of the sixth discourse of the series, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the pastor.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will by special request, repeat his sermon from the text, "*Come up hither*," TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services as usual in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. I. S. KALLOCK, OF KANSAS, WILL preach TO-MORROW MORNING, Feb 3 at 10½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M., will preach the first of four sermons to young people, upon *The Four Potent Characters in Society*.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY MURRAY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided. Notice of Young People's Prayer-meeting will be given from the pulpit.

"BEHOLD THE DAY IS COME!" DESTRUCTION cometh; and they shall seek peace, and there shall be none." The celebrated "Prophet Snow" will preach on *Present and Impending Events in the Light of Prophecy*, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Charles-st United Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. H. H. BLAIR, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Subject—*The Crisis of our Country and our duty as Citizens.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection for the sufferers in Kansas.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCK, formerly of Boston, will preach in the EVENING. Service will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PASTOR OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, will commence the reading of *Muller's Life of Trust*, in the lecture-room of the above Church, in 7th-av., near 12th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. No charge for admission and no collection taken.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath Services at the Chapel of the Sutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. MIX, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at Peter's Church (24th st., between 9th and 9th avs.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ADRIEL SILVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The first chapter of Genesis in its practical bearing upon the regeneration of man in all ages.*" Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine Service every SUNDAY, in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours of worship. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning services.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Rev. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING, the Rector in the EVENING. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN SPAULDING may be expected to preach in the evening. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach before this Association TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Madison square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS'.) at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. ROCHE, of 17th-st. M. E. Church. Sermon in the Evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Subject—*The way to Hell broader than the way to Heaven.* General Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. GEORGE A. RIMSAL.—LATE A ROMAN Catholic Priest and formerly Professor of Dogmatic Philosophy, will lecture on the *Invocation of Saints*, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, to defray expenses, 15 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JENNEY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. S. COOK, of Pennsylvania. The Sacrements will be administered in connection with the morning Service. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, Northwest corner of Court and Sacket sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING; service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley place.—Rev. DR. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, will preach in their Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, 10½ and 7 o'clock. Seats free.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CONGREGATION may expect divine service TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JAMES THOMSON, of 25th-st.; also at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. J. HARPER, 11th st. near 3d-av.

INEBRIATE'S HOME, No. 154 CHATHAM-STREET.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, preaching. Social gathering at 1 o'clock; prayer at 3 o'clock; Temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. Our doors are always open to those who wish to reform. OEO. T. HALL, Sec.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. K. THOMPSON; and at 7 P. M., a sermon to the young, by Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, OF NEW-YORK, will preach for the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, at their Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on SUNDAY, the 3d inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 3d: At 3 P. M.—*Should there be any Compromise on the Subject of Slavery.* At 7 P. M.—*Should Principles ever be Sacrificed to Expediency.*

REV. A. A. WILLETS WILL LECTURE at the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for Home.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. A. M. GAYLORD will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. in the evening, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider Matt., 4 chap., 1-10 vs.—*Christ Tempted of the Devil.*

EIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. J. R. BAUMES will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ALEX. R. JACK, of Newburgh, will preach in this Church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY—Ebbitt Hall, West 33d-st., near Broadway. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING next—*The Value of the Soul*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., entrance No. 653 4th st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*A Nation without the Bible.*

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on the 3d inst.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. B., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 20th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information, address E. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands the care of children and chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; or to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; also, a good baker of bread, cakes and pastry; assists in the washing and ironing, which she does up in style. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family: is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, and to wash and iron, or would go as chambermaid and nurse; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; the very best of references from first class families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Two well-disposed, good girls, desire situations, in City or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to assist in washing; over new neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages $8 and $4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; has no objection to wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A situation wanted—either city or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a good German girl, as cook, washer and ironer in an American family; is also a good chambermaid. Call at No 173 Elizabeth-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, flutting and fine muslins; particular attention paid to family clothes. Good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a trus worthy person, who has been for years in care of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c., best City reference; no objections to go South or West. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an steady person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 230 West 30th-st, near the 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children and a good sewer. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain sewer, and understands embroidery. Can be seen for two days at her present employers. No. 116 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable young woman as wet nurse; her baby is only six weeks old; has first-class references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant married young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 56 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a good groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of reference; Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by an Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver sober and industrious; understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness, and is in every respect a trustworthy man; the woman is an excellent seamstress, or would do light chamberwork, or wait upon a lady; is capable of taking the entire charge of a household; will hire together or separate. Both have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young man who can be highly recommended for his character, honesty and sobriety; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful. Can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box 173 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants, and is thorough master of his business. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; reason for being out of employment at this season, his last employer having sent his horses to the country; the best of City reference for the last 10 years. Call, for two days, at No. 1,404 Broadway, near 38th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A WELL-CONDUCTED young man wishes a situation as clerk or fireman, or as coachman and hostler, in a gentleman's family; will make himself useful about the house; writes a good hand and is a good accountant; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE MAN of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family. The advertiser is well versed in his business capacity; can give five years reference, and can also be well recommended from his recent employer. Apply of Mr. J. DEGOTT, No. 281 4th-av., corner 22d-st., at 10 A. M. or 2 o'clock P. M., where he may be seen until Saturday.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter; understands everything connected with the business; is an art. tidy, honest and sober; wages moderate. Apply at No 421 Broadway, up stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED French gentleman, who speaks a little English, wishes to find some employment; is a good business man; will prefer a liquor or grocery store or hotel: compensation no object. Address, No. 402 4th-st., Mr. WAUTERS.

### HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands her business in all respects wanted immediately. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, No. 235 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A DRESSmaker to work by the day; she must be a very good cutter and fitter. Call at 6 or between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. No. 110 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED American or English woman to take charge of an infant; none but an experienced nurse need apply. Call for two days, at No. 231 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., 9 to 11 A. M.

GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY unless they can furnish satisfactory reference as to competency to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, IN going from 21st st., near Broadway, to 22d-st., near 6th av., a child's GOLD (etruscan) ARMLET, marked "Emilie," on the inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No 51 West 22d-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST ULT., AN OVAL BREASTPIN with hair, and inscription "Father. June 10, 1850." The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to ROBERT CARTER & BROS., No. 550 Broadway.


$100.000—A. T. PECK, DANBURY, CONN., having positively discovered how intelligent persons can make $100,000 will deliver a lecture when and wherever desired, demonstrating its practicability. Letters of inquiry must contain a return stamp.


## BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a small family, can procure good rooms in a small genteel family at No. 16 Hammond-st., near Waverley-place. Every modern convenience to make a pleasant, agreeable home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT THIRD-story front room will be let with board at a reasonable rate to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, in view of the park. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom on the first floor, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water &c., in a genteel private family of six adults may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE entire second floor, separately or together containing four rooms, furnished; house has all the modern improvements; reference given and required; dinner at 6 o'clock; No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED Rooms to let with board at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Location desirable, near Broadway. Stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO handsome rooms, either together or separate, in a first-class house on 11th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged. Address F. J. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE, suitable for two gentlemen, also a single room, can be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOM NEXT THE BATH, WITH board, for a gentleman, $9 per week, dinner at 6, at No. 125 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, at 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURnished room at No. 34 Cranberry-st, fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia; five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; gas, bath, &c., in the house.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in a small respectable private family, from the 1st of May, by a gentleman and his wife and child, six years old, will furnish their own rooms: one front room and one or two small rooms. Location below 24th-st., and near the 3d, 4th or 5th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not reply. References exchanged. Address W. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY desire a pleasant room, with full board for lady and partial for gentleman, in a strictly private family, between 14th and 23d sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address C. B. R., Post office, Station D. Terms must be reasonable. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN EXCELLENT ROOM and comfortable board are offered at a very moderate rate during the Spring months, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant house near a depôt on Hudson River Railroad, one hour from New-York. Address HOME COMFORT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—AT NO. 72 WEST 20th st. one door from 6th-av. A back parlor and extension room on the first floor; also, a large back room on the second floor, with large closets and Croton water. Satisfactory references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Dinner at 3 P. M. House first-class. Modern improvements. Apply at No. 26 9th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, recently married, desires board in a private family, having a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 33d sts. Persons of regular habits preferred.

TO LET—A LARGE BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with gas and water fixtures, and bath-room adjoining, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

### FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 50 feet; two barns 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 220 Broadway; James C.

## AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

**$9,000 WORTH OF ELEG NT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the private residence, No. 152 21st st., near 7th av., all of which was made to order four months ago, by Sautz & Frazer. Consisting of elegant rosewood piano forte, three full suites rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, etageres, marble tables, silk and lace curtains clocks, turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich vases, bronzes, paintings, marble pedestals &c., with elegant rosewood chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, &c; French china; silverware; ivory cutlery; ruby cut glass, &c. No postponement.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the city of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and held therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**SATURDAY, FEB. 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,** at the salesr om No 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of elegant Household Furniture, new and second hand, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in satin, brocatel, velvet hair-cloth, &c.; complete dining-room and chamber suites, mirrors, stoves, extension tables, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., also, two superb rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes. Also, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom, a light express wagon, new; to be sold without reserve.

F. COTON, Auctioneer.

**LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—Two pianos, two billiard tables, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 2, at No. 59 Beekman street, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, including parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, two piano fortes, two billiard tables, with marble beds, fixtures, &c. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, pianos, sewing-machines, curtains, mirrors, stoves, sheets, blankets, China and glassware, kitchen furniture &c.

JAMES WHITING, Attorney, 7

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE** Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story, stone and brick basement front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.

CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 5127th-av, in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st, in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorized to collect and settle all accounts.

FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1861. DANIEL C. WELLS.

NOS. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.** having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.

JAMES FREELAND, CHAS. H. BOWMAN,
JOHN M. STUART, WM. H. FREELAND.
ROBERT SQUIRES,

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING** between SAMUEL SNEDEN and THOMAS F. ROWLAND, of Green Point, Brooklyn, under the name and firm of S. SNEDEN & CO., was dissolved on the 28th day of January, 1861, by mutual consent. THOMAS F. ROWLAND is alone authorized to settle the business of the said late firm.

GREEN POINT, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

**NOTICE.**—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

## DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

**15TH DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking-house on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February. CHARLES PALMER,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

**OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY**—No. 433 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

## DENTISTRY.

**L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST,** No. 80 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,** corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

**U. S. TREASURY NOTES. NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.**
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**P. W. GALLAUDET,**
No 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Business Paper negotiated at lowest rates.
Loans obtained on first-class securities.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

**THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO** the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | $4,602,725 17 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860 | 1,412,700 11 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $6,015,425 28 |

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | $4,541,135 59 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $2,419,443 72 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | 609,212 55 |

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks | $2,666,378 42 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise | 1,193,152 05 |
| Real Estate | 200,000 00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 105,190 12 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 2,378,416 84 |
| Cash in Bank | 106 151 67 |
| Total amount of Assets | $6,646,293 10 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

| | |
|---|---|
| The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $10,278,560 |
| Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 | 1,574,000 |
| To al profits for 18½ years | $11,852,560 |
| The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash | 7 655,310 |
| Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 | $4,197,250 |

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John D. Jones, | Royal Phelps, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Charles Dennis, | Caleb Barstow, | Jos Gaillard, Jr., |
| W. H. H. Moore, | A. P. Pillot, | William Wood, |
| Thomas Tileston, | Leroy M. Wiley, | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Henry Colt, | Daniel S. Miller, | Cor'lius Grinnell, |
| W. C. Pickersgill, | S. T. Nicoll, | C. A. Hand, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Joshua J. Henry, | Watts Sherman, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Geo. G. Hobson, | Edward R. Bell, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | David Lane, | E. E. Morgan, |
| Robert C. Goodhue, | James Bryce, | B. J. Howland, |
| F. A. Hargous, | Wm. Sturgis, Jr., | Benj Babcock, |
| Meyer Gans, | Henry K. Bogert, | Fletcher Westray, |
| Edw. H. Gillilan, | A. A. Low, | R. B. Minturn, Jr. |
| | William E. Dodge, | |

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
NEW YORK Jan. 22, 1861.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. SAND, | JOSEPH NOBLE, |
| JOHN D. SCOTT, | C. GODFREY GUNTHER, |
| HERMANN MAROUSE, | GEORGE ODDYKE, |
| JAMES HOY, | MELVIN S. WHITNEY, |
| EDWARD SCHELL, | W. J. SYMS, |
| EUGENE S. BALLIN, | DANIEL DEVLIN |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No. 20 Exchange-place,) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

**NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.**—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan 23, 1861.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY** for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.**—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W SPIES, Chairman

**KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT** Law, No. 59 Wall-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A** copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

**INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND** Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN** Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

**NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.**—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

**$80,000.**—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Sixes of 1862; $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

**$50,000** NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

**MONEY TO LOAN**—ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit, from $100,000 down to $5,000. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

**LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,**
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

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ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
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An experienced Surgeon on board.
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**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH,** GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—United States Mail Side-wheel steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6 at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C. $17 50; Ohs latee, $19; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25. For freight or pass

## THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

influence, would point them out as the diminutives of former greatness—living assurances of the future harmlessness and good behavior of those same Americans whose progress had once so alarmed GUIZOT with the prospect of disturbing "the world's equilibrium" of power.

We shall be held to a terrible account by humanity, even for having blasted all hopes of the success of Republican institutions, and by a monstrous national suicide forever destroying the popular faith in self-government. Whichever way we turn, there is nothing but scorn and obloquy for our fallen institutions, while despotism itself would draw a long free breath from the terrible and unanswerable example of our liberty.

Mr. President, this picture, so much more graphically drawn by other and abler Senators, of the forlorn condition of our country in case of violent separation and disunion, is far from being overcharged. It is impossible to depict the original horrors, desolation, ruin and political annihilation which in the end would be the consequence of so fatal a step. CLAY and WEBSTER did not desire to lift the curtain which concealed from their patriotic eyes the dark prospect of dissolution and disunion. They shrank from penetrating the future to behold the calamities which lay in that terrible vista; thousands of hands are now raised to lift the veil to catch a sight of the gloomy prospective, revealing a taste for tragedy, in the country, that is destined to grow among us unless speedily corrected by the substitution of something more congenial and healthy. If we are to heal the breach which now seems almost inevitable and lasting between the North and the South, the remedy must be applied at once. Family quarrels must be made up quickly, or they become chronic, and exceed in virulence and rancor disputes among strangers. It is natural for men to hate most what they once most loved and cherished, and their former affection seems to give a lawful title to their hatred, from the fact of its being wantonly provoked and resentfully contrasted. Let those who think there is no danger—that affairs will quietly settle themselves—take warning, lest supineness lead them into fatal and irreparable error.

There are those who believe that when a final separation of the States shall have actually taken place, it will be easier to treat with the fragments of the Union, to reconstruct the Government, as it is called, than to make concessions or compromises now. I protest against so heartless and short-sighted a policy. Sir, if we continue here our present stubborn course, there is nothing to be hoped but final dissolution, civil war, the breaking up of the whole country into petty republics, breathing defiance at each other, without retaining either weight or consideration in the affairs of the world. Our sovereign people are not prepared for this. They neither desire, or, if you give them an opportunity, will they *permit* it. A martial people they may be, but this spirit only exists against an enemy, not against their countrymen. We have neither become so powerful or so rich that we can amuse ourselves by making war upon each other. The three essential things required for war, said a great general, are. "First, money; then a great deal more money; and finally, all the money that can possibly be raised." War once declared and waged, all hopes of reconciliation, I repent again, are at an end; for if the South triumph, it is hardly possible they will surrender their vantage-ground by submitting again to the will and authority of the North; and if the South were to succumb in the combat, how would the North enter into and enjoy the fruits of their victory? They could certainly not drag the South back again into the National Union as free, equal and independent States.

What service could the Senators and members of subjugated States be in a National Legislature of equals? The first shot exchanged between the people of the North and the South, itself dissolves the Union. With such violent disruption, all sense of equality, duty and loyalty would be destroyed forever; and in the absence of these, our Republican forms become sheer licence, so intolerable and so utterly unfit for the protection of life and property, that the people would in the end fly to monarchy as a means of salvation from endless anarchy, lawlessness, usurpation and chaos. The men who connive at this result will find themselves incapable of ruling even the section which now supports them in their career of aggression and fanaticism, and unsuccessful in their schemes, they will be as hopelessly abandoned by their present followers as they are now anxious to discard those who would implore them to retrace their heedless steps to save our common country.

I have not alluded, in what I have said, to the position of my own State in this contest. The people of the Pacific Coast breathe but one sentiment, of loyalty and devotion to the Union. They will ratify any proposed amendment to the Constitution which could restore a sense of security to the South and peace to the country. If no such settlement can be had—if neither the leaders of the Republican Party, nor their followers in the Northern States, will give peaceful guarantees to the Southern states, then, Sir, in my opinion, a large majority of the citizens of that coast will say, "Let them go in peace." Civil war cannot remedy the evil and let any result follow, sooner than all its horrors. While they would not allow the dignity of the Union trampled or spit upon, by any portion of the people, yet the appeal of ten millions of their fellow-citizens failing of regard, destroys so much of that unity as will cause them to consent to any steps a sense of safety may dictate,—even to a final and peaceful separation.

The history of our future career, as two Confederacies, the result of a final necessity, giving peace to the people, is not to my mind so full of gloomy misgivings. But a *violent* separation requires no prophet to tell us its direful issue to republican institutions. *Peaceful* separation leaves the two sections to pursue their pathway, not so mighty, it is true, as when united, but still powerful to command respect from the civilized world. As Mr. MADISON said, "They may be divided as to each other, but united as to the world."

California, from her commerce, institutions and interests, I am led at present to believe, will remain with the Free States, with whom she is in every respect identified. Believing it to be the sentiment of her people that she will cling to any remnant of a Union, while one remains, I shall stand to my post, thus representing her, using all the means in my power to avert the destruction of the Union while the faintest hope may be realized; and rather than behold civil war and violence entrenched in the land, will consent to any just and reasonable proposition, giving peace and prosperity to the country. While I have voted for the resolutions of the venerable and experienced Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) every pulsation of whose heart is patriotic, or will support the plans either of the distinguished Senators from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) or Pennsylvania, (Mr. BIGLER) still in my humble judgment the proposition of the honorable Senator from Minnesota (Mr. RICE) is better calculated than any to give peace to the country. It ends the struggle over the Territories between the North and the South. "Popular Sovereignty," "Slave Codes" and other themes of discord and misrepresentation must cease, when all concede to the States the untrammeled regulation of their own internal institutions. This obliteration of the Territories of the United States by State organizations, bringing them immediately under the clear provisions of the Constitution, and the other remedies suggested or submitted to give security to the institution of Slavery, will certainly be promptly and almost unanimously agreed to by the people I represent, and will, I believe, receive the approbation of a large majority of the people both North and South.

Mr. President, our constituents wait for us and expect us to act promptly on some proposition, enabling their voice to decide the issue; delay is baneful and conducive to the worst calamity. We have already lost, by depreciation of every species of property, some $300,000,000, and shall, if the agitation continues, lose a thousand millions. A non intercourse law between the North and the South already in fact exists, and will soon, if things are suffered to go on, be enacted in due form. Circulating medium will be deranged or even disappear; and our State Treasuries will be embarrassed, and the Federal Treasury itself reduced to hopeless bankruptcy. Thousands of laboring people have been already thrown out of employment. Commercial failures and manufacturing ruin already stalk through the land; our farmers will soon be reduced to bartering their produce for articles of prime necessity. Our financial condition will suffer the reduction of the old colonial times, and the country inundated with that baseless trash—paper money. Emigration from Europe will cease, and the capitalists who have invested in American securities will throw them on our market, still further depressing the current rates. All private confidence will be destroyed, and every species of enterprise indefinitely postponed.

How long law and order will be preserved under such circumstances, how long property will remain secure, and life protected, is more than I venture to guess; but this I will assert, without fear of contradiction, that a Government which allows all these things to take place, and which instead of promoting peace and harmony, leads by its supineness, partiality or want of power, to the commission of every species of public and private wrong; to armed inroads on one State by citizens of another,—to bloodshed, rapine and civil war,—such a Government I have no hesitation in saying, is not worth preserving, and our people will make no sacrifice to prop up and support so useless and cumbersome a fabric.

Let the discontent, the distrust, the hostile feeling between different sections of our common country increase,—let civil war ensue, and our free institutions will be scattered, like the sands of the desert, to all the adverse winds of heaven. A Government sustained only by force, must from its very nature be arbitrary, or must soon become a despotism, and in the disorganization and general chaos, we shall be happy if we escape foreign intervention, and are spared the humiliating sight of a European soldiery perambulating in triumph the streets of our once proud Atlantic cities.

For what reason shall all these calamities befall us? Why shall we thus in the midst of unparalleled success—in the full vigor our national youth, for we have not yet reached even man's estate—become possessed of such a legion of devils—a prey to such insanity as to willfully shatter our own household gods, —to heap the ashes of our own hearthstone on our devoted heads, and, with spiteful hands and flaming torches, set fire to and destroy that friendly and wide-spreading roof, that has so sheltered all true Liberty's children in the whole world,—casting to utter and eternal destruction the hopes and elevated aspirations of mankind.

I implore you, Senators, as others have done before me, by every thing dear to our hearts and sacred to our consciences, not to turn a deaf ear to the voices of the people, calling upon us, from all sections to pause in our political career, and to prove to the North and to the South, and to the civilized world, that our hearts and our minds expand with the magnitude of the subject on which we are called to deliberate; that our patriotism can rise above party considerations; that when the honor, dignity and existence of our institutions are at stake, there is no sacrifice of personal vanity, or the narrow sphere of partisan politics, that we are not eager, nay, proud to make, to save our common country.

Senators, if from the realms on high, it was vouchsafed by a beneficent Providence that the shades of our departed patriots, sages and heroes of the Revolution might speak to us, for whom while living they so toiled and labored and spilled freely their heart's blood, how they would implore us to pause and retrace our steps from this perilous brink of destruction and fraternal strife; how would the voices of WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON, bursting the seal of death from their still glowing lips and his chill cerements from their potent hands, proclaim as they did when living, that all true glory and historic renown are based on an elevated love of country, on a pure devotion to its lasting interests and the abandonment of discord and strife. They would, they do implore, as living men may not implore, by their sacred wounds and scars by that precious bond of liberty and proud title of AMERICAN bequeathed to us to enjoy and other lands to dream of as a vision of peace and glory to be yet faithful to our Constitution and Union, to that law of equal right and love which is to nations the same saving grace it is to souls; that law given us, as all powerful by God himself, the only King they taught us as a nation we might ever own.

On motion of Mr. J ENSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.) the consideration of the President's Message was postponed till Monday.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and after several amendments were offered, the bill was postponed until Saturday.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, reported the Tariff bill, with amendments.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said that he was a member of the Special Committee and did not agree with the principle of the bill, though he admitted it had been improved in the Committee.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. E. COWAN, Senator elect of Pennsylvania.

The Diplomatic bill was taken up, and after some amendments passed.

The Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was taken up, and after a few amendments passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, read the resolution introduced by Mr. HINDMAN yesterday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether he has been constitutionally elected Representative from the State of Kansas. As this was the first time his right to a seat had been questioned, and as he yesterday took the oath from the Speaker without any objection, he thought Mr. HINDMAN should inform the House of the reason which prompted him to take so extraordinary a position.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said it afforded him much pleasure to do so. It was without any intention to assail particularly the gentleman, and grew out of no hostility to him or his State. It occurred to him the question should be settled as to what time a State becomes entitled to a Representative in Congress. Having been informed, and believing the election under which the gentleman claims his seat, took place long anterior to the admission of Kansas into the Union, it seemed to him evident that the right of representation does not rest under that election. It seemed to him quite evident that Kansas only becomes entitled to a member of the House at the time when duly admitted into the Union. It seemed to him, for the reason stated, that the election was a mere nullity; therefore he wanted the question decided, whether the people of a Territory may proceed to the election of a Representative to Congress. That was his sole object. He was aware in numerous instances Representatives, and even Senators, were chosen by the people of a Territory before admission as a State, and allowed to take their seats immediately after admission, but the fact that such cases have occurred, does not settle the question of right, it matters not what the precedents are. It was a bad custom and ought not to be followed. The question was, simply, has a Territory a right under the Constitution to elect a Representative to Congress, for at the time the gentleman from Kansas was elected Kansas was a Territory only.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called Mr. HINDMAN's attention to the case of his own State, (Arkansas,) and recited the opinion of Attorney-General BUTLER, under Gen. JACKSON's Administration, to show that the machinery of a State Government may be erected before the new Government goes into operation; and it has been held from the beginning of this Government, by providing all necessary machinery to commence operation the day Congress legalizes the action of the people organizing it.

Mr. HINDMAN did not controvert the facts mentioned. He was aware of the case of Arkansas as well as those of California, Minnesota, Oregon and divers other States. The admission of Senators and Representatives elected prior to the act of admission, has been allowed immediately on the passage of the act of admission, but the precedent did not demonstrate its rightfulness. The question was, ought the precedent set be followed?

Mr. GROW remarked that he made no objection to the gentleman's remark, but only vindicated what had been done.

The matter here ended.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill which was demanded by the condition of the finances, and might as well be passed now. It authorizes the President, before the 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, or so much thereof, as in his opinion, the exigency of the public service may require, to meet the current demands and redeem the Treasury notes.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Constitutional Union Party of New-Hampshire, and asked that it be read.

Mr. HINDMAN asked the gentleman whether that party was the Bell-Everett Party; if not, what was it?

Mr. EDWARDS—I suppose it was the Bell-Everett Party prior to the election. (Laughter.)

The resolutions were read. They declare that the Slavery agitation should be disconnected from party politics, and not disturb the deliberations of Congress; that all State laws calculated to conflict with those of the Federal Government should be repealed; that there should be a final settlement; that the States should be admitted with or without Slavery, as the people determine; there should be no interference with the Slavery in the States or where the Federal Government has jurisdiction; no interdiction of the Slave-trade between the States; that all sections should be maintained in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights; fugitives to be returned, etc.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether the sentiments of the resolutions had the gentleman's political assent.

Mr. EDWARDS replied that he presented them in accordance with his duty to the citizens of New Hampshire, and, in answer to the question, said a large portion did not meet his approbation.

Mr. COCHRANE—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish a Metropolitan Police force in the city of Washington.

A memorial was referred to the select Committee of Five.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) before a vote was taken on the recommendations of the Committee of Thirty-three, wished to offer resolutions as a substitute. He had been constrained to the present course owing to the disturned condition of the country. They are joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified in the manner indicated by that instrument.

ART. 13. That in all the Territory now held by the United States situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under a Territorial Government; that in all the Territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the emigration to said Territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union where that relation exists by virtue of any law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a territorial condition; and when any Territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population required for a Member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, may, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any Department of the Government in any manner to interfere with the relations of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists nor in any manner to establish or retain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or the Constitution of such State, and that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

ART. 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

ART. 16. The emigration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude into any State or Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States or Territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) was hardly to see such a proposition coming from a gentleman whose relations are so near to the President elect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to the reception of the joint resolution, especially after the remark of his colleague.

Mr. KELLOGG did not hear the remark.

Mr. MCCLERNAND repeated it.

Mr. KELLOGG said, in offering the resolution, he wished to distinctly state, that in view of the disturbed condition of the country, he felt it his duty to offer a proposition, hoping it might avert an impending calamity. No other human being was responsible for it than himself. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a petition signed by 38,000 citizens of New-York. Referred to the Select Committee of five.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) asked for, and the House passed, a private bill for the relief of a widow "who has been starving for two years."

This remark produced general laughter.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. POTTLE made a speech against the Quinigui amendment.

The Committee rose.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) in referring to the question of secession, said that whether the Union was a compact between the States, or whether it should be regarded as the act of the aggregate of all the States, it was nevertheless of the Constitution of the United States. He looked upon the Union both as a constitution and a compact. Every constitution was a compact, but the converse was not so—that was to say, every compact was not a constitution. A compact was necessary to a constitution, and necessarily every constitution was a compact. He did not care whether that constitution was one granted by a despot as an act of grace. It was nevertheless a compact. The rights guaranteed should be observed. Could it be less when the people of the United States agreed to accept a Constitution formed by the persons assembled for that purpose. The Government thus formed was supreme in the manner and character of the powers given to it, limited as to the extent of its sovereignty, so far as the rights reserved, but absolute within the sphere of the power conferred upon it as a Government. With regard to the powers conferred by the people or the States, the powers thus reserved could be only such as pre-existed before the formation of the compact. But would any man say that they received a power which did not pre-exist at all, and that could not have existed before the formation of the compact? To assume such would be the wildest theory of these wild times. They said that they reserved the right of secession, but he contended that no such right existed anterior to the Constitution, because, in fact, there was no State that could secede. Then could it be said that the right of secession was one of the reserved rights of the States, when it did not exist prior to the formation of the Government? Certainly not. There was no right conferred by the adoption of the Constitution on any State, or the citizens of any State, growing out of that Constitution, or on the part of any State or the citizens of any State growing out of that compact, that was not permanently provided for by the Constitution, either in precise or general terms. If this and the other proposition was true, then it followed that no constitutional legal right of secession existed at all. The right of revolution he admitted, but that right could not be exercised properly unless it was exercised to oppose oppression and tyranny. The question of moral right depended on that of oppression, and no person had a right to revolutionize against a government until that government had become oppressive. Then if secession involved all the consequences of revolution, why quarrel about the terms? In carrying out the right of secession, or revolution, those States who had seceded, and were making preparations to secede, must make up their minds to meet the consequences of revolution, whether they believed they had the right to secede or not. Those States that had seceded had acted more despotically and precipitately in reference to adopting States than the most despotic government in Europe did or ever attempt with their governments. He contended that the most despotic power in Europe would not dare to change its Constitution, or form of government, whereby its relations would be changed with other powers, whereby the interests of others would be effected, without first consulting those peoples or nations so affected. But here was South Carolina taking, using the most unheard of and despotic means to sever this government, to overthrow its constitution, and to imperil, if not utterly destroy, the interests of the neighboring States, with whom they had so long lived on terms of fraternal affection. This could not be tolerated. Louisiana, too, had seceded and by this act had completely cut off the State of Texas from the still existing States of the Union. Now, this was one of the most flagrant breaches upon the rights of others that had ever come under his knowledge. Had TEXAS foreseen the likelihood of a secession of this kind—had she for a moment imagined that this right of secession existed in the States, and that by virtue of it Louisiana could at any moment have seceded from the Union—TEXAS would never have joined the Confederacy.

Mr HINDMAN asked if the right of revolution existed in one State, or did the gentleman mean to say that revolution could only be had recourse to when a number of States joined in the revolt?

Mr. HAMILTON—The right of revolution existed in one State as well as in a number of States. Any number of people in a State, even, had the right to revolution. Revolution was not divided by State lines. It was represented only by a certain number of individuals. It was the right of all men who were prepared to take the consequences of their own acts. Revolution consisted in resistance to law. It was by revolution that their fathers had achieved their independence. They resisted the Government, knowing well and taking upon themselves all the consequences. The framers of the Constitution did not suppose that the people of this country would ever be guilty of oppressing the Government or withdrawing their connection from the Union, and therefore never thought of providing against it. He did not believe that the grievances of the South were of such a character as to lead any unprejudiced man to the belief that they had consulted their own best interests in seceding from the Union. It was not for him to make any charges against those men, but he must say that he differed widely from his Southern friends. Nor did he believe that their grievances were of such character as to justify a withdrawal of the public confidence in the good faith of the Government. Every grievance could be remedied within the Union. He had no doubt, however, that the day would come when the people of the North would see the course that was pursued by their Republican representative leaders was irritating to the South, and was productive of no good, and which must end in strife sooner or later. The South had a right to demand that the North should treat them with fairness, and that they should receive protection for their slave property *in transitu* in the Territories. The Republicans themselves admitted that the Constitution recognized property in slaves.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) dissented.

Mr. HAMILTON had not the gentleman in his mind's eye at the time, but he would ask the gentleman whether or not he believed that the Constitution recognized the right of Southern men to the service of those who owe them labor?

Mr LOVEJOY supposed that Slavery, so far as the Constitution was concerned, existed outside that instrument, under the protection of State rights which the Constitution had nothing to do with one way or another.

Mr. HAMILTON saw no use in the Constitution if it guaranteed protection to nothing but as it was first protected by State laws. It was contended on the other side that Congress had the right to exercise power on the subject of Slavery as between the States, so far as trade in that property was concerned, and that it had the right to deal with it without restriction on the question in the Territories, all which the South denied. He had ever admitted, even since 1836, and at a time when no other man in his State dare dispute the dictation of politicians—he had ever contended since that time that the people of a Territory had themselves the power of dealing with Slavery as a domestic institution, to be established or prohibited as they thought fit. He supported the views advanced yesterday by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, with regard to Slavery in New Mexico. Taking the ground that the South have a right to go into the Territories with their property, he said if gentlemen would consent never to interfere with Slavery in the States, and solemnly to forego interference with the entire State Slave-trade, that would do much to secure the friendship of every man who is willing to see the Union preserved.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) knew of none who claim thus to interfere.

Mr. HAMILTON replied that he was not questioning this, but speaking of what one of the sections believe in reference to the subject. It was the settled conviction in the South that those about to succeed to the Government intended to interfere with Slavery where it exists; but the Southern mind should be satisfied that they don't intend to do it, and this would restore peace. When he left his home, 1,000 miles distant, for Washington, his foot pressed no foreign territory; his eye rested throughout his journey on no material object that was not part and parcel of his own country; and when Congress assembled, every State and Territory was represented on the floor. If he returned to his home he must traverse four foreign Governments. The temple of Liberty was lately complete in all its parts—every pillar in its place, and the apparently devout worshipers were gathered round its altar; but the storm burst, and proud and majestic as the temple was, its foundations were moved as if by an earthquake, and its dome reels like a drunken man. He had been called on here and at home to come out, and he had been threatened and entreated to this course, but no threats and dangers should bear him away from the Union until he had seized the horns of the altar, and implored Heaven to allay the storm, and again uprear the same pillars which sustained the weight and add their wonted beauty to the structure. [Applause.]

Mr STOKES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said the patriotic speech of Mr. HAMILTON covered all the ground. He maintained that there was no cause for sundering the Union. He denied the right of secession, while admitting that of revolution, which could be exercised only when oppression becomes intolerable and all Constitutional remedies have failed. He alluded to that instrument to show that no State can enter into an agreement or compact with foreign Powers, etc. He had sworn to support the Constitution and all laws passed in pursuance of it. No power on earth should ever induce him to utter one word in any way whatever to encourage any State to secede; on the contrary, he intended by that oath to stand firm by the Constitution. He did not believe Tennessee would secede. He hoped she would not. He intended to do all he could to keep her from so doing. But if she does, the waters of the Mississippi would have to be kept free to Tennessee and all others. He would vote for any compromise to settle the difficulty. Tennessee and other States were asked to join the Southern Confederacy, but, as they had proved faithless by withdrawing from Congress when it was in their power to prevent mischief, and would not stand by the remaining Slave States, how could the latter rely upon them if they went into a Southern Confederacy? The plan of disunion was concocted and agreed on two years ago by the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Cotton States. If certain demands were not granted by the Charleston Convention, then it was to be broken up and a separate Confederacy established, whose object was to open the African Slave-trade, conquer Mexico and annex Cuba. Disunion was a scheme of a few excited madmen and politicians—ambitious men seeking for power. He submitted that he was a submissionist, and would rather be called this than rebel and traitor. He was for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] He was not for coercing a State, but would not submit to South Carolina coercing their States. Firmness and moderation ought to be exercised. He believed the difficulties can and will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Border States, but not to that of South Carolina and the other seceded States. The workingmen, farmers, tradesmen and others, in the remaining Slave States were struggling as if for life and death to remain in the Union. He would not be true to himself and to the country if he did not take a stand against the secession movement. In the name of God and high Heaven, pass something to hold these States together and thus preserve all that is dear to us in rights, persons and property. If we cannot settle the difficulty now, while we are friendly, how could we do it after the Union is hopelessly dissolved. In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the Republicans to give, by amendments to the Constitution, the rights and the safety to the South, which they say they are willing to secure, and spoke in commendation of the Border States and Crittenden propositions; however any plan of settlement would meet with his approbation.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

### The Tammany Delegation Invited to Return.

### STRONG ANTI-COERCION RESOLUTIONS.

### Commissioners Named to Proceed to Washington.

### Speeches by Chancellor Walworth, W. H. Carroll, James S. Thayer, Samuel J. Tilden, and Others.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendance was larger than on the first day, the entire hall and galleries being densely crowded.

The Committee on Credentials or Resolutions not being prepared to report, a motion was made that Mr. SEWARD's speech in the United States Senate be read in the Convention. Some objections were made to this on the ground that all the papers had published it and all the delegates had read it.

Loud cries now arose for Mr. TREMAINE, who, responding to the call, addressed the Convention at length with much eloquence, taking strong and earnest ground against coercion and civil war, and appealing to the State to let the voice of the people be heard.

JAMES S. THAYER next addressed the Convention in a very eloquent strain, taking the bold ground that Northern men will not allow the coercion of the sovereign States of the South. He declared that the dangerous steam into which the Republicans seek to plunge the people by the cry of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, leads to the ocean of coercion, and has no other outlet, and that the people of the North will demand that the revolution shall begin at home if it is to come at all. He instanced the case of WILLIAM TELL, who having dropped an arrow after a trial of skill on an apple placed on the head of his son, had replied to the question of GESLER, "It was for thy heart, tyrant, if I had harmed my boy," making the application to those who sought to array the North against their brethren of the South, and declaring the first arrow driven to the heart of an American citizen would be the signal for a cloud of arrows to darken the heavens in the North.

The President of the Convention submitted a letter from a portion of the Tammany Hall delegation, announcing their withdrawal from the Convention, and his reply, in which he states that the Convention was not called to decide, and did not decide, upon any question of regularity, and asking the delegation to reconsider their action, and return to seats in the Convention.

A resolution was adopted approving of the reply of the President, and asking the Tammany Hall delegation to return to seats in the Convention.

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a unanimous series.

1. *Resolved*, That the crisis into which the country has been thrown by the conflict of sectional passions, and which has already resulted in the declared secession of six States, and the threatened coöperation of nearly all the other States of the South with them, the seizure of Government property and of the Federal defences—the confronting of the disaffected States and of the Federal Government in the attitude and with the armament of civil war—is of such a nature as, raising all patriotic citizens above the considerations of party, should impel them to the sacrifices by which alone these calamities may be averted or their further progress arrested.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the worst and the most ineffective argument that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adherents members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction.

3. *Resolved*, That we can look for the restoration of the Union and the reinvigoration of the Constitution, only to the continuance of that spirit of conciliation and concession in which they were founded; and that there is nothing in the nature of pending difficulties which does not render it proper to adjust them by compromises such as, by the practice of our Government, have been resorted to in the settlement of disputed claims even with foreign nations. That while our Government, believing its title to the Territories in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the Union, which were given up to Great Britain, was clear and unquestionable, yet for the purpose of saving the people from the evils of war, it surrendered a portion of our original territory and also a part of the Louisiana purchase, exceeding in value all the domain which the South demands, in joint occupation—that having conceded thus much to a foreign nation in the interest of peace—it would be monstrous to refuse to settle claims between the people of our own land, and avert destruction from our common country, by a similar compromise.

4. *Resolved*, That whereas it is obvious that the dissolution of this Union can only be prevented by the adoption of a policy which shall be satisfactory to the Border States, it is our duty to support them in their patriotic efforts to adjust these controversies. And, inasmuch as these questions grow out of the acquisition of Territories not provided for by the Constitution, and in regard to which the people of the South believe that they are entitled to a joint occupancy, in person and property, under the Constitution and by the decision of the Courts, while, on the other hand, the dominant party at the North claim that they should be excluded therefrom, it is eminently fit that we should listen to the appeals of loyal men in the Border States, to dispose of this question by one of those measures of compromise in the spirit which the Constitution was founded, and by which all Territorial questions have from time to time, been settled.

5. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the political convulsions which threaten the destruction of the country, were not contemplated at the time of the last election, and their continuance will be most disastrous to the interests of our citizens, involving the ruin of our commercial and laboring classes, and possibly carrying the desolation of civil war into the homes of our citizens, we hold that it is their right to be heard in regard to the adjustment of these difficulties, (which, in our opinion, can at present best be settled by the adoption of the Crittenden proposition or some other measure acceptable to the Border States,) and that a Committee of five be appointed, to prepare in behalf of this Convention a suitable memorial to the Legislature urging them to submit the Crittenden Compromise to a vote of the electors of the State, at the earliest practicable day.

6 *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly but respectfully urge upon Congress immediate action, for the adoption of such timely and adequate measures of conciliation as are in its present power to enact, and to submit at this session amendments of the Constitution, for ratification by the Conventions of the several States; and that, in the failure of Congress to act, the Legislature of this State be requested to take the initiatory steps, under the Constitution, for summoning a General Convention for proposing amendments to that instrument.

7. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, a compliance with the request of the Legislature of Virginia, that Commissioners from the several States be sent to Washington, to confer upon the present crisis in the affairs of the Nation, is eminently proper and expedient; and we trust that the Legislature of this State will immediately respond to such request by the appointment of such Commissioners.

*But further Resolved*, That should our Legislature not appoint said Commissioners, in view of the importance of that measure this Convention hereby appoint Millard Fillmore, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Washington Hunt, Amasa J Parker, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden, as such Commissioners on the part of the friends of conciliation in the State of New-York.

8. *Resolved*, Pending these remedial measures, we implore the States in the attitude of secession, to stay the sword and save the Nation from Civil War, until the "sober second thought" of the people of all the States can be rendered efficient in perfecting the work of compromise and in the restoration of Peace. To the Southern States which have not seceded we also earnestly appeal to join hands with us in staying the progress of dissolution, and in preparing the minds of our countrymen to meet on some common ground, where they may preserve to themselves and their posterity that Constitution and Union which has been fraught with so much happiness to this People.

On the second resolution being read, Chancellor WALWORTH appeared on the platform, and his venerable looks claimed instant attention from the Convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am far advanced in years, and not in the habit of attending Conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict. In the war of 1812, my house in Plattsburgh was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very doors, and the bullets that were fired fell like hailstones around my dwelling. In the casement of my door remains to this day embedded one of those bullets, a memento of the fight. In that struggle I saw my fellow-citizens shot down by my side. I know, then, the horrors of a foreign war; and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this Confederacy of States—the people of the South are our brethren, not only nominally, but actually our brethren. In Georgia alone, I have the names of one thousand citizens whose ancestors were the near relatives of my own. In the same State alone, are one hundred relatives of the family of HILLHOUSE, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the Revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate. And so, scattered all over the Southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this Convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, and we must, enforce the law. But why—and what laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord NORTH sent armies here to enforce them. But what did WASHINGTON say in regard to the enforcement of those laws! That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws? No, he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord CHATHAM go for enforcing the laws? No; he gloried in defence of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament: "If I was an American citizen, instead of, as I am, an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never, never!" Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it? No. We must avert civil war, if possible; and I close by exhorting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war. Concession—conciliation—anything but that; and no man amongst us, in his dying hour will regret that his conscience is clear, and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and say, "I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of civil war."

Immense sensation followed the remarks of the venerable Chancellor, and the deep silence that had attended his remarks was followed by an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

Mr. GEORGE, of Orange, and Mr. SOUTTER, of Queens, both natives of Virginia, responded in touching terms to the remarks of Chancellor WALWORTH, and a large portion of the Convention gave vent to their feelings in tears. The scene was rendered yet more impressive and affecting, when Mr. W. H. CARROLL took the floor, and with all the eloquence of deep feeling, appealed to the North to stay its hand ere it did any act to plunge the country in civil war. The venerable appearance of Mr. CARROLL, and his allusion to his ancestors, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, while his grandfather, DANIEL CARROLL, ceded to the United States his manor on which now stands the Federal Capitol, touched the heart of the Convention, and when he had closed, a unanimous call was made for the adoption of a second resolution, against civil war, by acclamation, and it was carried with a burst of applause that made the rafters of the building ring. This scene was the great feature of the morning session.

The resolutions gave rise to some debate, in consequence of a motion of Mr. WELZOFFER to amend that one exhorting the seceding States to stay their hands, and also imploring the General Government to abstain from using any force likely to lead to a civil war under the specious pretexts of enforcing the laws.

Mr. THAYER, in the course of the debate, declared we should not hesitate to say that even if the Government had to assume the defensive its hand should be stayed. [Loud cheers, and cries of "No" "No!"] He did not desire that the hand of the Government should be stricken down, but stayed, pending the attempts to win back peace and fraternal regard.

Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS spoke against any employment of force. He would prefer, rather, to see all the guns withdrawn from the forts in all the seceding States.

Judge CLINTON, of Buffalo, spoke against the legal right of a State to secede and declared it revolution. We had still a Government, despite the unhappy delusion of our Southern brethren, and no secession could destroy it. His remarks elicited some dissent from the Convention.

The resolutions were then adopted without amendment.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 P. M.

The President presented a communication from the Tammany Hall Delegation, as follows:

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1861.

*Hon. Amasa J Parker, Chairman, etc.*

DEAR SIR: Prior to the passage of the resolutions adopted this day by the Democratic State Convention, appointing Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT and Judge GRANT, to wait upon our delegation, a communication, herewith transmitted, had been prepared, expressing our views on the course we have been constrained to adopt. The Committee, of which Gov SEYMOUR is Chairman, having had an interview with our delegation, have stated that the action taken yesterday was not intended to impair the rights of Tammany Hall, but that the Convention was intended to embrace the conservative Union men of all past political divisions, without reference to questions of party organizations. This being the sense of the Convention over which you preside, I have the gratification of saying that this delegation have determined they can consistently with their sense of duty take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations. It is the wish of our delegation that this communication, as well as the one first referred to, shall